The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLI. LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 679.

MORE FIGHTING.

The Prussian Army Storms and Carries the Stronghold of Wissembourg.

The French General in Command Killed.

Another Division Advances Ten Miles Over the Frontier and Drives the French.

Very Heavy Losses in Killed and Prisoners on Both Sides.

Importance Attached to the Capture of Saarbruck.

An Interesting Circular from the Duke of Grammont.

Denmark Hardly Able to Contain her Neutrality.

European Miscellany.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence Courier-Journal.]

FROM PRUSSIA.

The Fighting Yesterday.

CARLSRUHE, August 4, 6:30 P. M.—There was hard fighting at Weissenbourg yesterday. To-day a large force of Prussians advanced between Weissenbourg and Lanterbourg ten miles into the French territory, driving in the advanced posts of the enemy, and destroying miles of railroad between Lanterbourg and Strasbourg, along which it is supposed McMahon was preparing to advance. The French loss is heavy, including many prisoners.

A correspondent of the Tribune telegraphs from Prussian headquarters that the Crown Prince's army has stormed Weissenburg. The troops of the Fifth and Eleventh Prussian army corps, reinforced by the Second Bavarian corps, engaged General Douay's division of Marshal McMahon's corps. The French were driven off the field, and the Prussians now occupy the French camp. Several hundred French soldiers were taken prisoners. The Prussian loss is considerable. No movement has been commenced by the army of the lower Rhine.

The affair at Saarbruck is regarded here as wholly unimportant. The Prussians at no time contemplated holding that town in force.

Latest.

The Prussian victory at Wissembourg was decisive. The troops engaged were the regiments of the Fifth and Eleventh Prussian Army Corps and the Second Army Corps of Bavaria, led by the Crown Prince in Person. The French force consisted of Duay's divisions of McMahon's corps. Wissembourg and Geishull, in the rear of that town, were carried by storm at the point of the bayonet after an obstinate resistance.

The General who commanded the French in the absence of Donay was killed, with two officers of his staff. A French encampment, one piece of artillery, 500 wounded prisoners, including many Turcos, fell into the hands of the Prussians.

On the German side General Kirchback was wounded. The Grenadier Guards and the Fiftieth regiment suffered severely.

The Prussian Army.

A correspondent of the Tribune writes from Coblentz, Tuesday, that the Prussians are in much greater force on the bank of the Saar and Moselle than was generally supposed, hence they do not intend to fall back on Mayence or Mennheim, but will hold the French in check from Sierck to Lanterbourg. One proof of that is the long trains of provision wagons which stretch from here to Treves, and the ambulance trains with them are in too great force for a mere affair of the outposts. Moreover, the large square and Clemen's Platz are covered with peasants' wagons, laden with bread and biscuit, all moving west. Treves is now the headquarters of the Eighth Army Corps. The Prussian wagon and ambulance service is more perfectly organized, and their horses are in better condition than the French. The soldiers are in admirable spirits. Their enthusiasm is less noisy than that of the enemy, but their quiet confidence is far preferable to such effervescence as I recently witnessed. The other side of Coblentz is full of Landwehr. There are few troops of the line there. Their fortifications are rapidly being strengthened, and trees are being felled in readiness for the attack. All the commanding points about the fortress, the occupation of which would render it indefensible against modern artillery are now strongly fortified and earth works are rapidly being constructed toward the French side.

Our special correspondent at Cologne writes Tuesday, that troops are passing steadily through that city, going southward, all in excellent condition. Each corps with provision for six weeks. No enthusiasm surpasses that of the South German regiments, many of which have petitioned to form a part of the advance guard.

A Prussian Account.

BERLIN, August 4.—The Prussian Government furnishes the following account, more in detail, of the affair at Saarbruck: "A feeble garrison held Saarbruck until the French deployed and advanced in three columns. The Prussians then retired to a position north of the town to observe the enemy. In spite of the free use by the French of the mitrailleurs, artillery and chesspots, our losses were only two officers and seventy men. The loss of the French appeared more serious. Our troops were admirably cool."

Wagers on the War.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—The officers of the Union Club of this city have accepted a large wager offered by M. Thomas, of Paris, that the French will be in Berlin on the 15th of August.

Defenses of Berlin.

A Prussian reserve of one hundred thousand men is encamped in front of Berlin.

Forage is scarce in the Rhine provinces, and the Prussian horses are suffering severely.

FROM FRANCE.

A Circular from Grammont.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The Duke of Grammont has issued another circular re-affirming that the aggressive propositions originated in Berlin. France made none. On the contrary, she commenced her disarmament. Count Von Bismarck based his proposals on his anxiety about the plans of Russia, giving details which the Duke De Grammont temporarily withheld. The Duke concludes, that owing to the falsehood Bismarck has already uttered through fear, he has lost all claim to be believed hereafter.

The Importance of Saarbruck.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The hights taken by the French at Saarbruck form a key to the railway approaches to Treves, hence the importance of the conquest.

The Saarbruck Prisoners.

METZ, Aug. 4.—The Prussian soldiers captured at the attack on Saarbruck, passed through this city late yesterday afternoon. Part of them were on the way to Belfort and part to Thionville, where they will be imprisoned. The Prussian wounded are cared for the same as the French.

The Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Bourse opened firm at 66f 85c.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The Journal Officiel publishes a diplomatic circular of Grammont on the disarmament. The document, after refuting the statements of Bismarck, terminates thus: "If Europe remains armed, if a million men are on the eve of a shock of battle, it cannot be denied that the responsibility is Prussia's, as she repulsed all idea of disarmament when we caused the proposal to be made, and began by giving the example. Her conduct is explained by the fact that at that hour, when France confidingly reduced her military contingent, the Cabinet at Berlin was secretly organizing the candidature of a Prussian Prince for the throne of Spain, so provocative of mischief. Whatever calumnies the Federal Chancellor may invent we fear not. He has lost the right to be believed. The conscience of Europe and history will say Prussia sought this war by inflicting upon France, pre-occupied with the development of her political institutions, an outrage no nation could accept without incurring contempt.

The Empress

came to the Tuileries to-day and presided at the Council of Ministers.

The Marseillaise.

The Gaulois says the Emperor will soon issue a decree making the Marseillaise henceforth the national air of France. During the fight at Saarbruck it was played by the bands.

The Constitutionel says the agent of the Prince of Roumania in Paris took an active part in procuring the renunciation of the throne of Spain by his brother Leopold. The Berlin Government was irritated at the conduct of the agent, and demanded his dismissal, but Prince Charles refused to yield to the demand.

The Belgian Cabinet.

BRUSSELS, August 4.—M. Jacobs has been appointed Minister of Finance and Baron D. Anethan has charge of the Department of Public Works *ad interim*, in addition to his other duties as President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

FROM ENGLAND.

French Enthusiasm.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A Paris correspondent of the daily News writes on Tuesday that the enthusiasm for the war has entirely disappeared in Paris. It is now evident that war with Germany means a prolonged struggle against one million armed combatants, determined to defend their own country, and, if possible, to give the French such a lesson that hereafter the Emperor's peculiar mode of making his reign an era of peace by attacking his neighbors, will be rendered impossible.

The announcement that the fortifications of Paris are to be placed in a condition of defence, and the Emperor's admission that the war will be long, have singularly dampened the ardor of those who imagined that within a fortnight a glorious peace which would re-establish the supremacy of French arms would be signed in Berlin. They are still told that the Germans are trembling at the idea of encountering Mitrailleures and Turcos, but the legend has lost its effect.

The Secret Treaty.

The Daily News gives an important contradiction to the statement of the Paris Debats respecting the secret treaty. The Debats says the treaty was not secret, but as a project was reduced to writing, and vulgarly formulated. It was within the cognizance, not only of the Governments of France and Prussia, but of the English and Belgian Governments. Next, the knowledge of the project itself, it says, was in the hands of the English Government from the very beginning to this.

The Daily News responds: "Without any fears of well-founded contradiction, we take upon ourselves to assert that our Parisian contemporary is misinformed. The text of the projected treaty was never in the hands of the English Government, and first came under their eyes when it was published in the Times. The News suggests that any member of Parliament who wishes to be officially assured of the absolute ignorance of the foreign office has only to put the question to elicit distrust by a negative answer."

The Emperor's Malady.

A special from Paris, Tuesday, says that Dr. Nelaton joins the army on the pretext of forming an ambulance corps, but everybody knows that he goes as a special attendant upon the Emperor, the state of whose malady does not permit him to dispense with his most trusted physician.

Taking Refuge in British Ports.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The ports of England are rapidly filling with North German vessels to escape French cruisers.

A Defense of Spain.

A circular has lately appeared from Senor Sagosta, defending Spain as innocent of the cause of the trouble between France and Prussia. The document is well received.

New National Air.

LONDON, Aug 4.—Offenbach, opera bouffe composer, though a German, has published a French war song, entitled "God Speed the Emperor.

It is rumored that Count de Commont La Force has arrived in London as special messenger from Grammont to assure the Government that France will respect the neutrality of Belgium, and, it is added, he met a cordial reception.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—A special to the New York Tribune says: Special correspondent at Saarbruck writes Tuesday morning, "Our guns are being brought up opposite the French, and will reply if the French open fire." The same correspondent, writing Monday night, says, "I thought at the end of my last letter that my contributions from Saarbruck were finished, and had set out for the railway station, when a communication received from one of the best informed men in the place made me determine to stay, and to-day the monotony of Saarbruck has been broken. 2,000 men, with 16 guns, have come within a mile of town, and two whole regiments are lying in the immediate neighborhood of the first and of the third batallions, and the fortieth Hohenzollern fusileers. They made their appearance on Saar Louis road, at the top of the hill, two miles out of Saarbruck about 5 o'clock, and with them came sixteen guns and and long line of wagons. They did not come into town, but turned into a large field high up on a hill, where they will bivouac to-night. There was great joy at the news of their approach, and the townspeople went up to the front to receive them with provisions and presents of cigars, &c. "Gott Sie lob" came from the mouth of a patriot at my side as the first cannon appeared. When I wrote my first letter there were hardly more than 500 men in Saarbruck, and had the French made a move forward even with a small part of their forces about Forbach we could have made no resistance whatever, but from one source or other our force was variously exaggerated. The Paris papers have credited us with an extraordinary garrison. There are at present in Saarbruck, or just outside of the place, 3,000 men, and more of the Forty-eighth regiment, with sixteen guns. Within a short distance are the Ninth huzzars and the Sixty-ninth regiment of the line, with thirty guns. The Twentieth regiment, which was to come here to-day, advanced nearly to Saarbruck, and then turned in another direction. The destination of this regiment is unknown. Gen. Von Goben made his appearance yesterday, and remained a short time. The present commander is Gen. Von Griesena.

A cable special to the Herald from Strasbourg of the 3d says: "Yesterday, after the council of war, Marshal McMahon, with his chief of staff, Gen. Coulson, surveyed the Rhine from the Kehl bridge upward. They visited Brumata, twenty miles north of here, where a cavalry division and part of the first division of infantry are encamped. From these movements it is conjectured that McMahon, with the African army, is about to cross the Rhine and dash rapidly, by way of Carlsruhe and Heidelberg, to Frankfort, and that thence he will endeavor to cut the railroad communication between Berlin and the Rhine. It is believed he will leave Mayence on the left, while the main army pushes on through the Lower Rhine provinces to Mayence and Coblentz. The former movement, it is rumored, is fixed for Saturday. It is reported that the Prussians have gathered in force in the South, and that a Baden force is in the Black Forest. Gen. Deganjal is in command of the Second Division of the corps stationed here, made vacant by the illness of Gen. Douay.

EUROPEAN MISCELLANY

Parliament.

In the Lords to-night Marquis Salisbury wished to know when a discussion would be opportune concerning the recent negotiations of England with foreign powers. Earl Granville replied that the papers with full details of what had taken place were nearly ready. When they were submitted the government would be prepared for debate.

A bill removing the political disabilities of clergymen passed. Various Irish measures advanced a stage.

A bill authorizing the effective organization of the military forces of the country was read the first time. Adjourned.

In the House of Commons to-night Sir G. S. Jenkinson gave notice that he should question the Government as to its intentions with regard to Belgium and the protection of her independence.

Mr. Ottway, the under foreign Secretary, stated in reply to a question, that the negotiations for a settlement of the Brazilian claims were progressing, and, in response to another demand, objected to the production of old treaties with other powers for the settlement of continental affairs, declaring that the modern policy of the British Government was non-intervention therein.

The ecclesiastical tests bill was defeated by Mr. Newdgate in airing his "no popery" sentiments. Other speakers opposed the bill, the second reading of which was finally permitted, with the object of giving it a thorough overhauling in the committee.

The foreign enlistment bill was defeated in the committee. An attempt to extend the prohibitions to selling or contracting to sell to belligerents failed.

The amendments made by the House of Lords to the education bill were concurred in and the bill passed.

Other measures were returned from the Upper House and acted upon and adjourned.

The Bank of England.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Specie in the Bank of England decreased £490,000 since the last report.

The Ministerial Whitebait Dinner

at Greenwich will be omitted this year. It is said that the petroleum bill pending in the Lords, if passed, will prove almost fatal to the traffic.

A Defaulter.

A cotton commission dealer of Liverpool, said to be well known in America, has fled the country, leaving liabilities of £20,000. His name is not given.

The Deputation from Newfoundland

waited on Earl Kimberly yesterday and asked that the British troops now in the provinces be suffered to remain as a protection against possible Fenian attacks. The Minister returned a discouraging answer, intimating that the colonies must rely upon themselves.

It is asserted that the bank rate was raised for political effect, not from financial necessity.

The Spanish Crown.

LISBON, Aug. 4.—There is a report that Don Fernando has accepted the proffer of the crown of Spain.

Manifestations were recently made against Saldanta in this city and Oponto.

The Neutrality of Portugal.

LISBON, Aug. 4.—The Gazette officially publishes the decree of the neutrality of Portugal.

The Steamship Service.

ANTWERP, Aug. 4.—Proposals for the new weekly steamer service between Antwerp and New York, to take the place of that recently performed by the North German Lloyd and Hamburg American Company, and withdrawn on account of the war, have been opened to bidders. The Belgian government is prepared to accept the first satisfactory offer.

Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 4.—The Danish Government still struggles hard to preserve neutrality, but the popular excitement is intense, and perhaps ungovernable. The sympathy for France among all classes is very marked.

Hungary.

PESTH, August 4.—The Diet of Hungary, yesterday, emphatically declared in favor of Austrian neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war.

Spanish Abolitionists.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—A highly enthusiastic meeting was held early this week, at which a society for the abolition of slavery was revived and reorganized. Senor Castellser was elected President and Senor Viscarrondo Secretary.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Consols, for money, 88⅞; account, 88¾. American securities quiet; 5-20 bonds at London—'62s, 82¼; '65s, 83; '67s, 81½; 10-40s, 79¼; Erie, 14¾; Illinois, 101; Atlantic and Great Western, 20. Stocks heavy.

LIVERPOOL, August 4.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 7⅞d; Orleans, 8⅛d; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. California white wheat, 11s 5d@11s 6d; red western No. 2, 9s 10d; winter, 10s 9s; Western flour, 26s@26s 6d; corn, No. 2 mixed 32s@32s 6d; oats 2s 5d; barley 5s; peas 39s 6d@40s. Pork quiet; at 122s 6d. Beef 118s 6d. Lard quiet at 74s. Cheese 63s. Bacon, 59s for Cumberland cut, and 65 6d for short rib middles. Common rosin 5s 6d@5s 9d; fine 13s 3d. Turpentine 32s.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Tallow 45s. Sugar 31s 6d. Refined petroleum dull at 1s 5⅛d@1s 6d. Calcutta linseed at 64s 6d. Petroleum at Antwerp quiet at 45¼.

PARIS, August 4, 3:30 P. M.—The official statement of the bank panic shows a decrease in the metallic reserve of 47,000,000 francs per week. Bourse bouyant. Rentes 67 francs, 55 centimes.

HAVRE, August 4.—Cotton trade ordinary on spot; opened at 96 francs.

FRANKFORT, August 4.—American securities firmer; 5-20's at 84⅞.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.
Four trains daily. Time, 4 hours.

Leave.		Arrive.
4:10 A.M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P.M.
7:15 A.M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	5:20 P.M.
4:00 P.M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:05 P.M.
11:15 P.M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:00 A.M.
6:00 A.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:00 A.M.
2:50 P.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:35 P.M.
5:00 P.M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:10 A.M.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

8:30 A.M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:15 P.M.
5:45 P.M.	No. 3 Nashville & N.O. Exp. (Daily.)	6:40 A.M.
12:30 A.M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:40 P.M.
8:15 A.M.	No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:10 P.M.
3:40 P.M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:15 A.M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.
Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:15 A.M.	No. 13, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:55 A.M.
2:20 P.M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	12:30 P.M.
10:50 P.M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	11:50 P.M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P.M.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Morning Mail Boat	2:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Evening Express	5:00 A.M.	4:00 P.M.
On Sunday		3:00 P.M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN.
TICKETS TO THE
EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.
my1 dtf

The last spike was driven on the long bridge of the Chattanooga Railroad Company over Bay St. Louis Saturday, and the bridge is finished. A train from Pass Christian then passed over it. The length of the bridge is nearly two miles, but the structure is very substantial. Workmen are laying ties on that portion of the road between the Rigolets and Bay St. Louis.

Yesterday morning when the O. and M. train, due here at 1 p. m., was near Commiskey, it narrowly escaped a serious accident by a piece of wood falling off the tender and bending the axles of the baggage car. The train was compelled to leave the baggage car at Commiskey, and proceeded without it, arriving here on time.

The following are now the hours for closing and opening the mails at the Jeffersonville postoffice, viz:

	Closes.		Opens.	
Northern	5:30 a m	1:30 p m	7:10 a m	1:30 p m
Southern	5:30 a m	....	7:10 a m	2:30 p m
Eastern	5:30 a m	1:30 p m	2:30 p m	....
Western	5:30 a m	....	1:00 p m	....
N. Albany	5:30 a m	1:30 p m	7:10 a m	3:00 p m
N. Vernon	5:30 a m	....	5:45 p m	....
Utica	2:30 p m	....	9:00 a m	....

The Memphis and Selma railroad seems to be progressing at a steady and satisfactory rate. The stockholders' annual meeting was held last week at Selma. We learn from the Times that General Forrest made a flattering statement of the condition and prospects of the road. He had recently sold $400,000 of the bonds in New York at 92½ cents. A large amount of iron had been purchased. One thousand tons had been delivered, and the remainder was on the way. The road was under contract to Eutaw, and would be completed to that place by the 1st of January next. The bridge over the Warrior river will be done in ample time. The difficulties under which the road has hitherto labored have been obviated, and it will be rapidly pushed to completion. The prospects of the road in Mississippi are highly encouraging. Already 180,000 acres of land have been subscribed, which amount Gen. Forrest is confident will be increased to 350,000. The city of Memphis has subscribed half a million of stock, and is deeply interested in its rapid completion. On motion the convention proceeded to the election of a president and nine directors, which resulted as follows: General N. B. Forrest, President, unanimously. Directors—J. T. Terry, R. H. Lee, Porter King, H. A. Stollenwerck, C. C. Huckabee, Willie Coleman, J. H. Y. Webb, Allen C. Jones, and John Howze.

☞ There is a tendency in some quarters to advance the price of articles at retail "on account of the European war." This is nothing but extortion under false pretenses. There is no reason why a single article of domestic consumption should cost more than it did a month ago, and consumers should understand and remember this fact.—[N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON.

Efforts to Start an American Line of Steamships.

Switzerland to Assert Her Neutrality to the Fullest Extent.

Two Hundred Applications for New Banks.

The Radical Bleeding Committee has to Lower its Figures.

Favorable Reports of the Cotton Crop.

Estimates of the Census.

Etc., Etc., Etc

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE FOREIGN MAILS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—A leading representative of the New York steamship service had an interview to-day with the P. M. General relative to the transportation of the American mails, and learned that the department had yet perfected no arrangement but was very desirous that an American line should be started, and declared that it would go to the utmost limit of its powers and privileges to support such a line. The steamship interest have vessels that they could make a good line out of in a week's notice, but after carefully computing the cost, they have unanimously come to the conclusion that without a mail contract, or a subsidy from the Government, they would make every trip at a positive loss. It is said if there were reasonable assurances that Congress would come to the relief of such an enterprise next December, it would be started at once, and the mails carried to and from Europe under the American flag. There are parties urging the President to call an extra session to legislate for the American ocean carrying interest.

NEUTRALITY OF SWITZERLAND.

The Consul General of Switzerland here has received advices of the passage by the Confederation Congress of resolutions on the European war, declaring that the Swiss Confederation will assert, to the full extent of its ability, the neutrality thereof; that the Federal Council is instructed to so inform all powers who figure as guarantees upon the treaty of 1815; and that the Federal Council is empowered to collect and make all requisite disposition of troops, and to adopt such other measures as may be deemed necessary. Unlimited credits for the purposes of defense is accorded to the Federal Council, and also full powers to negotiate loans. A General-in-Chief and Chief of Staff is to be forthwith designated.

NEW BANKS.

The applications for new banks received at the office of the Comptroller of the Currency under the new banking law amount to two hundred, almost all from the West and South. Illinois has furnished the greatest number of applications up to the present date.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A letter from Charleston, S. C., says that the reform party charge Gov. Scott, of that State, with having pardoned quite a number of well-behaved convicts in that State to keep him in the political campaign now going on.

THE IMMENSELY BLED.

On account of the great dissatisfaction among Government employes, by the recent circular of the Republican Executive Committee, assessing them one per cent. on their salaries for the approaching campaign, the committee has decided to reduce the assessment to three, four and five dollars each, according to the grade of office. Over $300,000, it is expected, will be raised from these assessments.

THE COTTON CROP.

The most favorable accounts are received from the South regarding the cotton crops. The estimate at the opening of the season at Savannah was that half a million bales would pass through that port. Returns to the close of July show the receipt of four hundred and eighty-four thousand bales, leaving thirty days of the commercial season yet to expire.

A COLORED APPOINTMENT.

Rev. Sella Martin, a colored preacher here, has been appointed special agent of the Post-office Department and assigned to duty in the South.

U. S. NEUTRALITY.

It seems to be the understanding at the State Department that, although both France and Prussia have officially notified this Government of the existence of war, no official proclamation of neutrality will be issued, but in lieu thereof a strict enforcement of the neutrality laws will be carried out.

EXTRAORDINARY.

The President telegraphed that he will be here in the morning to remain throughout the day. A Cabinet session will be held, to be attended by Secretaries Cox and Robeson, Acting Secretaries Davis and Richardson, Postmaster General Creswell, and Attorney General Akerman. On leaving Washington the President goes to St. Louis.

THE PARTIAL CENSUS RECEIPTS

from the West incline the officials here to believe that the local estimates that have been made of the population of several of the large cities will be found considerably below the actual fact, owing mainly to the extensive emigration further west along the Pacific railroad, while it is thought the numbers which very sensibly diminish these estimates have gone altogether to the Pacific slope. One of the evidences of this is contained in the unusual numbers of tenantless houses found by the assistant Marshals in the districts they have gone through. The officer there is working with vigor to get the returns in proper shape, and will make a report at the very earliest practicable moment. But comparatively few clerks are employed so far, owing to the extraordinarily rigid and uncalled for examination imposed upon applicants. The returns from the South will be particularly interesting, and will show what unusual strides that section has taken in the path of prosperity since the war.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE SACRED PRIVILEGE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Attorney General Akerman has sent copies of the act enforcing the rights of citizens of the United States to vote to all the United States Attorneys, Marshals, and clerks of courts.

THE RECEIPTS OF CUSTOMS

during the week ending July 30 were $3,711,247.

It was stated at the War Department today that when General Sheridan heard of the declaration of war he applied for and obtained indefinite leave of absence to visit Europe merely as an observer of events, and that it was only an individual arrangement.

DAMAGES.

Major Ransom has been ordered to repair to Louisville for the purpose of giving evidence in the claim of Mrs. Ward for damages alleged to have been done to her house while occupied as the headquarters of the Department of the Cumberland.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL AKERMAN

declines addressing the Southern Republican Club, because he will have to attend to the Georgia case, which may soon come before him for his legal opinion. It is understood that Akerman favors an election this fall in that State.

A CONGRESSMAN CANED.

Joseph Segar, ex-member of Congress from Virginia, to-day was severely assaulted by Wm. J. Lincoln, ex-member from New York, at the railroad station, for alleged calumnious statements about him in reference to the recharter of the Fredericksburg and Alexandria Railroad Company. Segar attacked Lincoln with a cane. When brought before the police court he declared he regarded it as his duty to inflict a chastisement but denied the charge that he intended to kill Lincoln, and he was held in $5,000 bail, Gen. Robt. Williams becoming surety for his appearance before the grand jury.

The Tobacco Fair at Cincinnati—Congressional Nomination.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—Gen. R. C. Schenck was renominated for Congress by the Republican Convention of the Third district, which met at Middletown to-day.

The sales of tobacco to-day at the tobacco fair were spirited. Higher prices were obtained than at the last fair as a general rule. The tobacco was not all sold.

☞ The Japan papers are growling at the management of the Yeddo Hotel. The latest novelty in the hotel is the charge of half a boo as "tea money" to Japanese visitors desirous of studying the manners and customs of female barbarians at feeding time.

NEW YORK.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—P. M.

Money market easy at 3@5 per cent on call loans.

Sterling exchange is dull and unchanged.

The gold market is dull but steady; opened at 122, fell to 121⅝ on sales of two millions for a German firm, then rallied to 122, again fell to 121⅝, and closed at 121⅝@121⅞. The carrying rates were 4 per cent to flat.

The gold clearances to-day were $34,000,000.

The exports of specie to-day were $1,815,861.

Government bonds are higher on purchases by German bankers and steady. The following were the closing quotations:

Coupons of '81	113¾@113⅞
Coupons of '62	110⅞@111
Coupons of '64	110⅜@110⅝
Coupons of '65	110⅜@110⅝
Do new	109⅜@109⅝
Coupons of '67	109⅜@109⅝
Coupons of '68	109⅜@109⅝
Ten-forties	107⅛@107⅜
Currency 6's	110⅞@111

The Treasury purchased $1,000,000 bonds for the sinking fund at 108 20-100@108 99-100.

State bonds are nominal. The following were the closing quotations:

Missouri	90 @	New Virg'a	59 @
Old Tenn	60½@	Old N. Car	48 @
New Tenn	59⅛@	New N. Car	29 @
Old Virg'ia	56½@		

Stock market is dull but strong. The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	62	Pittsburg	106
Cumberland	40	Northwestern	80½
Western U. Tel	34½	Do preferred	84½
Quicksilver	4¼	Rock Island	118¾
Mariposa	5	N. Jersey Cen't	100½
Do preferred	9½	St. Paul	[illegible]
Adams Express	67½	Do preferred	75½
Wells & Fargo	13½	Tol. & Wabash	48
American Ex.	40	Do preferred	72
U. S. Express	43½	Fort Wayne	92½
Pacific Mail	39⅝	Terre Haute	25
N. Y. Cent'l, con.	92	Do preferred	54
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p	87½	Chi. & Alton	115
Erie	20½	Do preferred	116
Erie preferred	40	Ohio & Mis'sippi	33¼
Harlem	132	Hartf'd & Erie	3½
Do preferred	134	Burlington	155
Reading	95½	C.C. and C.	78
Mich. Central	117¾	St. Joseph pref'd	108½
Lake Shore	89⅝	C. C. & I. C.	17¼
Illinois Central	133	Panama	82

Copper at Boston—Calumet 60; Copper Falls 6; Franklin 3½; Quincy 17¾.

Sub-treasury balance, gold ... $69,995,461
Do. do. do. currency ... 15,921,577

[To the Associated Press.]

THE NATHAN INQUEST.

NEW YORK, August 4.—No facts either of interest or importance, not previously made public, were elicited at the Nathan murder inquest to-day, which, after the examination of Officers Mangum and Evans and two carpenters employed in the house the day before the murder, was adjourned until Monday. Three sons of the deceased were present during the proceedings, Washington Nathan, to whom suspicion has been directed, appearing in good spirits, while the others were sad and dejected.

A BASE-BALL MURDER.

John Butler and Gustave Shaw, schoolmates at Greenville, New Jersey, quarreled Tuesday, when Butler struck Shaw a fatal blow with a base-ball bat, from the effects of which he died yesterday. Butler has been committed for trial.

THE DOOMED MURDERER.

Real has refused to see any visitors except a few friends to-day, and spent all of his time with the priests and sisters of mercy, preparing for his execution to-morrow. He continues perfectly calm and collected, in view of his fate, and says he will die like a man.

THE HOD CARRIERS SUCCESSFUL.

The strike of the Brooklyn hod carriers, for a return to their old wages of three dollars per day, has been successful.

THE GENEROUS VANDERBILT.

Commodore Vanderbilt has purchased the Mercer street Presbyterian church of Rev. Dr. Booth, and presented it to Rev. Dr. Deems, the pastor, of the church for strangers, for his evangelical consectarian labor. The act was done spontaneously on the Commodore's part, without the solicitation of Dr. Deems or any one else.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

It appears from official data that for the eleven months which ended May 31, that the imports exceeded the exports by $8,225,529. During the same period of 1869 the excess of imports over exports was $85,055,491.

The Long Branch Races.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—In the Long Branch races the two-mile heats for three year olds was won by Enquirer, Kingfisher taking the first heat. Major also run. Time 3:46½, 3:54½ and 4:00 minutes.

The three-quarter mile dash was won by McGrath's colt, McKinney, in 1:23.

The selling race of one and a quarter miles was won by R. B. Connolly in 2:30¼.

The gentlemen's cup, one mile, was won by Rapture, in a heavy rain, in 1:59.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The Exposition of Textile Fabrics.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 4.—At a meeting of the association, held at the rink at noon to-day, after a lengthy address by John L. Hays, of Boston, on the manufacturing interests of this country, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we approve the principle of a fair and just protection to home industry, not only as applied to wool and woolens, but to other branches of protection and manufactures, as opening the way for competition, for fair wages, for an increase of home trade, home market, healthy foreign trade, and for the best good of the people.

Resolved, That we recognize the free trade movement as a struggle on the part of our British competitors for the control and possession of our markets by breaking down our new industries, which control would be disastrous to our industry and finances.

Resolved, That we ask the free-traders to take open ground for free trade and low wages, the latter being the inevitable result of their theory, and no longer claim or pretend to be the friends of the workingmen, when, in fact, they are his enemies. Their success will reduce him to the pauper pay of British factory workmen or deprive him wholly of employment.

"*Resolved*. That we ask the manufacturers of England and Europe to come here with their capital, skill, workmen and machinery to help pay our taxes, be fed from our farms, pay their workmen American wages, and share the benefits of our free institutions; and we welcome them to a full and fair enjoyment of the benefits which they claim we enjoy by reason of our protective policy, and consider such fair competition far more honorable than the effort to reduce our people to national ruin by the spread of free trade sophisms among us."

Some additional entries were made to-day, among which are the Union mills, of Brighton, Ind.. Knox County Woollen Manufacturing Company, Knoxville, Ill.; North Star Woollen Mills, Chicago; Union Starch Factory, Indianapolis; Clear Creek Woollen Mills, Iowa City; James Smith & Co., Philadelphia, cylinder cards and fillets.

The total number of articles exhibited, including machinery and everything on exhibition, is about two thousand. Of these there are about 160 shawls, 150 pairs of socks, 680 pounds of cotton and woolen yarn, 120 pieces of braid, 50 pairs of shirts, 380 pairs of blankets, 30 samples of thread, 100 samples of dye stuffs, 50 samples of oils for machines and their various parts, 400 pieces of carpeting, about 500 yards, and not less than 32,000 yards of all descriptions of cloth, including jeans, cassimeres, flannels, sheetings, doeskins, checks, plush and every conceivable variety that can be manufactured from wool.

The North Star blankets, manufactured at Minneapolis, Minn., received the highest award from the Committee on Blankets.

At a meeting of the southern manufacturers resolutions of gratification and thanks were tendered to the officers of the woolen exposition for kind attention extended them, the remembrance of which will tend to strengthen the cordial relations growing up between the West and South, identical in interest and equally interested in perfecting manufacturing and other enterprises, bringing us in honorable rivalry with the more experienced Eas[illegible]

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 4.—The attendance to-day at the exposition is quite large. All the goods, with machinery, have arrived, and been placed in position. The principal part of the machinery was put in operation in the rink this morning. Merritt & Coughton, of this city, exhibit Hoagland's patent wool-washer, cleaner and wringer. This machine has been in practical use for over a year, and is said to be superior to any other invention. It will do double the work of other machines, and can be furnished at much less cost. The Excelsior fire extinguisher of Chicago is on exhibition. The Eagle Manufacturing Company of Georgia exhibits a new article of cotton blankets, very superior in quality. The exposition thus far has been a complete success.

MEMPHIS.

A Member of Congress Has His Ear Bit Off—The Body of Capt. Jordan Found—Etc.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 4.—A shooting affray occurred in the parlor of Music Hall last night between Dick Pryer and Lou. Selby, resulting in Selby being shoot in the thigh. Both were arrested.

Another body, supposed to be that of Capt. Jordan, of the steamer Silver Spray, was found near the scene of the disaster yesterday. The body of a negro was found in the river here last evening. From the fact of his being scalded he is supposed to belong to the Silver Spray.

The judicial election to-day, as far as heard from, passed off quietly. The result is doubtful, both parties claiming it.

A difficulty occurred on Main street to-day between General W. J. Smith and Judge John W. Smith, during which the former, who is a member of Congress from this district, had his left ear bitten off. Both were arrested and put up forfeits for their appearance before the Recorder to-morrow.

A White Senator of Mississippi, Carpetbagger and Former Colonel of a Michigan Regiment, Marries a Colored Lady.

JACKSON, MISS., August 4.—Hon. Albert Morgan, a white Republican Senator, was married last night to Miss Carrie Highgate, colored. The couple left for Cleveland, Morgan's former home. Morgan was formerly Colonel of a Michigan regiment.

☞ A lady in South Bend, Indiana, in breaking open for culinary purposes what she supposed was a hen's egg, found inside two small, snaky-looking objects. Those who examined it believe it to be a snake's egg.

CHICAGO.

A Printer Seriously Injured—Important Railroad Matters.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad was held yesterday and the following were elected directors: John J. Blair and D. C. Blair, New Jersey; W. F. Glidden, Oakes Ames, J. Nickleson, Boston; W. W. Walker, Chas. E. Walker, Geo. Douglas, Cedar Rapids; H. Scranton, Pennsylvania. The report of earnings for the year ending June 30 foots up $334,218.

Judge Porter to-day at Monmouth, Illinois, granted a preliminary injunction restricting the issue of the Warren county bonds to the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis railroad to the amount of $800,000. This causes great excitement among the friends of the road.

A printer named J. M. Reilly, while attempting to jump on a moving passenger train this morning on Kensie street, fell under the wheels and both feet were terribly crushed and he was otherwise severely injured. Both of his feet have been amputated. He can scarcely survive.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 4.—The American Dental association closed to-night after a harmonious session of three days, and adjourned to meet at Atlanta, Georgia, next August. The following officers were elected: W. H. Morgan, of Nashville, President, S. W. Dennis, of California, and J. R. Walser, of New Orleans, Vice Presidents, J. A. Salmon, of Massachusetts, Corresponding Secretary, M. S. Dean, of Chicago, Recording Secretary, and W. H. Goddard, of Louisville, Treasurer.

First judicial election under the new constitution took place to-day. The conservative ticket for the Supreme bench is undoubtedly elected. In this city and county the vote was full, and the election passed off quietly. Interest was concentrated in the choice of Chancellor, for which there were three candidates, Rexford, Radical, East, conservative, and White, conservative. The contest is close. The result will not be known before to-morrow.

Knox county gives a Radical majority.

From North Carolina.

RALEIGH, August 4.—Though there was much excitement to-day the election passed off quietly. No returns have yet been received. An altercation took place in the afternoon between an Englishman and Harris, colored candidate for Congress, during which the latter was knocked down by the former for calling him an European convict. Considerable excitement ensued, but was soon quieted by the Mayor. Both political parties are sanguine of success.

☞ Some cruel wretch in Elkhart county, Indiana, cut off the ears of twenty-three horses in one neighborhood on the night of the 23d.

☞ An Iowa farmer stopped a little girl from stealing his blackberries by stoning her to death.

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati ... GEN. BUELL ... 10 A. M.
Cincinnati ... UNITED STATES ... 4 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Aug. 4.

Ben Franklin, Cin. — Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Palestine, Cin. — Leonora, Madison.
Emma Floyd, Memphis. — Virginia, New Orleans.

DEPARTURES—Aug. 4.

Ben Franklin, Cin. — Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Palestine, Henderson. — Leonora, Madison.
Shannon, New Orleans.

THE RIVER continues to rise slowly, with 4 feet 8 inches in the pass down the Indian chute. The present indications are that there will be at least 5 feet on the falls to-day. Weather warm and cloudy.

The tow-boats Ella and Clay Wilson were patching boilers last evening.

The steamers Kate Robinson, Leonidas and Mollie Goose, or the Blue Goose, are among the first boats due.

The steamer Shannon departed last evening for New Orleans with a fair trip of freight and people.

The towboat Peytona and her flotilla of barges are undergoing thorough repairs at the Marine ways.

The towboat Falls Pilot ascended the falls through the guidance of Capt. John H. Littrell last evening.

Capt. Redman's new Red-river packet will be launched from the ship-yard of David Barmore to-morrow evening at 4 o'clock.

The big towboat Boaz ascended the falls like a thing of life, with the invincible Captain Pink Varble at the wheel.

The towboat Simpson Horner came up over the falls yesterday, piloted by Captain Tom Gray.

The steamer Leslie Combs arrived from Portsmouth, with 700 tons of pig iron for Geo. S. Moore, of this city. She will return to-day with a large tow of empty barges.

The towboat Alps ascended the falls yesterday morning, through the guidance of the renowned and well-known falls pilot, Captain Wm. Varble.

The steamer Morning Star is the regular U. S. mail packet for Henderson and all way landings this evening at 5 o'clock, from the Portland wharf.

The steamer Dexter is out on the ways at Hambleton, Collier & Co.'s shipyard. The work to be done on her is nearly equivalent to building a new hull.

The towboat H. Clay Wilson arrived from Pomeroy last evening with six barges of salt for Cairo and St. Louis. The salt will have to lay up here until there is sufficient water to enable her to descend the falls.

The steamer Leclaire No. 2 came off the docks at Jeffersonville last evening, and was towed over to Capt. Dan. Richards' shipyard to undergo thorough repairs, ready for the fall campaign.

The powerful tow-boat, Tom. Rees, Capt. Geo. Vandergrift, will pass down from Cincinnati, with her mammoth barges in tow for New Orleans to-day. She has engagements sufficient to fill her out.

The regular Louisville and New Orleans packet Mary Houston arrived from New Orleans yesterday morning with a full trip. She is advertised to leave on her return trip from the Portland wharf at 5 p. m.

The little steamer Arrowline was tied up by the United States Marshal last evening for not having her regular Custom-house papers. She gave bonds and was allowed to proceed on her way rejoicing.

The following tow-boats arrived last evening from Pittsburg with full tows of coal, and returned last evening with full tows of empty barges: A. J. Baker, Mary Ann, Wildcat, James Gilman, Reindeer, Ella, and Greyhound.

At Terre Haute, at the landing on the river, there are two steamboats, the James Gray and the Zanesville. The water is so low in the river as to render navigation impossible at the present. The Wabash looks like a small creek.

The Emma Floyd arrived from Memphis last evening at 4 o'clock, and will leave for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock, from Portland, in command of our popular friend and thorough steamboatman, Capt. Jas. Chenoweth, with that pleasant and polite gentleman, Capt. Bob Wise, in the office.

This, the closing sentence of a lengthy editorial in the New York World, will be questioned by people around here that know something about the matter referred to: "But it is unquestionable that the same criminal recklessness which the crews of those two steamers (the Lee and Natchez) happened to survive has caused the death of the twenty-six men reported to have been lost upon the Silver Spray."

The splendid passenger steamer Belle Vernon, Capt. John Darragh in command, and the prince of clerks, Mr. Thos. Darragh, in the office, will positively leave for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans to-day at 12 o'clock from the city wharf, foot of Fourth street. Messrs. Montcalm & Co are her agents, and shippers will consult their interests by shipping on the Belle Vernon, as she will positively leave as advertised, and tows no barges and goes through direct.

The Evansville Courier says: "The Norman is still in the docks, and Dr. Kennedy is giving her such an overhauling as will make her almost entirely new. We took a look through her yesterday, and we find that the Doctor has spared no pains to take out every doted plank or timber in her. She will be ready to come out in about two weeks. She is being painted outside and inside from the top of the pilot-house to the bottom of the hull. She will be good for several years yet. As soon as she is out she will probably go into the Evansville and Memphis trade, and will make a No. 1 packet."

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, July 4.—Departed: Tom Rees, for New Orleans. River 7 feet 3 inches.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Aug. 4.—Weather clear and warm. Mercury 90 at 2 p. m. River commenced rising since noon. There is five feet water on Walker's bar and 6 feet to Louisville. Port list—Leonidas, New Orleans to Louisville, 1 a. m.; City of Evansville, Cairo and return; Pine Bluff, Grandview and return; Evansville, Bowling Green and return; Tarascon, Louisville and return. All with moderate trips. Business very dull.

NASHVILLE, August 4.—River rising, with 6½ feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather dry and hot. Arrived—Umpire, Cairo.

CAIRO, July 4.—Port List—Mary Miller, Evansville packet, 10 p. m.; Alpha, Nashville packet, 5 a. m.; St. Joseph, Memphis to St. Louis, 7 a. m.; Mohawk, Cairo to St. Louis, 7 a. m.; Sam Brown, Memphis to St. Louis, 8 a. m.; Idlewild, Evansville packet, 3 p. m.; Kate Robinson, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 3 p. m.; Grand Tower, St. Louis to Memphis, 6 p. m. River rose six inches. Clear. Mercury 80.

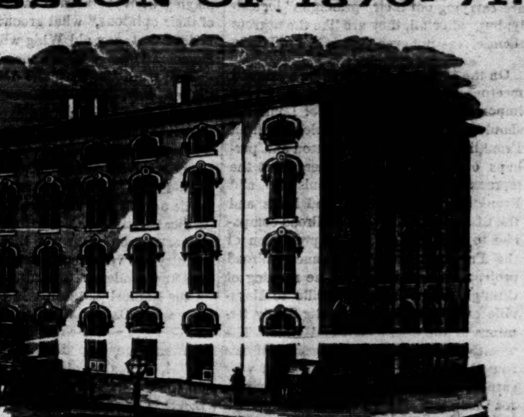
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—Arrived: Minneapolis and Johnson, from Keokuk; City of Alton, from Memphis; Mountaineer, from Kansas City. Departed: Johnson, for Keokuk; Sheridan, for St. Paul; Lockwood, for Shreveport; Susie Silver, for New Orleans; City of Vicksburg, Albert Long, R. Thayer, snag boats, Missouri river. River falling. Weather clear and pleasant. Mercury 83.

MEMPHIS, August 4.—Weather showery. Mercury 86. River falling slowly. Departed—Belle, St. Louis; Henry Shreve, St. Louis, the latter on one wheel, having struck a snag in Red river, tearing away the greater portion of her larboard guard. She transferred the greater portion of her freight to the Pauline Carroll.

LOUISVILLE MEDICAL COLLEGE,

Louisville, Ky.

SESSION OF 1870-'71.



THE next annual Course of Lectures in this College will commence on Monday, October 3, and terminate in the last week of February, 1871. The Faculty will give a gratuitous preliminary course of Lectures, commencing on the second Monday of September.

FACULTY.

HENRY MILLER, M.D., President of the Faculty, Emeritus Professor of Obstetric Medicine and Lecturer on the Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women.
HENRY M. BULLITT, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene.
E. S. GAILLARD, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.
JOHN A. OCTERLONY, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine.
JOHN GOODMAN, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children.
J. DRUMMOND BURCH, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.
E. B. CROSIER, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Microscopy.
W. T. GADBERRY, M.D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
MARCELLUS FORD, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
CHARLES SAUTRE, M.D., Prosector to the Chair of Anatomy.
JOHN T. WILLIAMS, M.D., Assistant to the Chair of Clinical Medicine.

FEES.

For full course, $120; Matriculation, $5; Graduation, $30.

BENEFICIARIES—One beneficiary student is received from each Senatorial District of Kentucky, and one from each Congressional District of Kentucky and other States. Beneficiary fee, $30. Sons of physicians receive the professors' tickets free of any charge. Mode of obtaining one of these beneficiary positions explained in the catalogue, which will be sent on application. Proper indulgence for the amount of professors' fees granted to such students as are fairly entitled to claim it.

The Faculty have recently, at great cost, purchased a full equipment for the Chemical Department, making the college now, for all practical purposes, complete in its arrangements for securing to the student a thorough medical education.

The Louisville Medical College, of all the Western colleges, is the only one which competes with the first-class colleges of America, without resorting to the pitiful policy of under-bidding them in their fees in order to obtain a class—a policy which all low-fee medical colleges have publicly declared to be wrong, but one which they have nevertheless adopted.

This college has, therefore, with its present fees, its present Faculty, and its excellent equipment, a right to claim entire equality with the best colleges in this country, and will never admit that the great State of Kentucky is unable to offer now, as she did in times past, a medical college which will compete fairly and generously with sister institutions.

Board can be obtained at from $5 to $7 per week.

Clinical instruction twice a week at the Louisville Marine Hospital, and daily at the College Dispensary. Abundant material for dissection already provided.

Beneficiary students known only to the Dean.

For full particulars see the Annual Announcement, which will be sent on application to

E. S. GAILLARD, M. D.,
DEAN OF THE FACULTY.

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,

DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
French Sheet and Plate and American
WINDOW-GLASS,
68 Main St., bet. Second & Third, Louisville, Ky.
my23 eodtf

COMMISSION HOUSE.
GRIFFITH, BALLARD & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Produce, Flour, and Groceries,
No. 99 West Main St., bet. Third and Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
☞ Personal attention paid to consignments of all kinds of country produce. 12 eodtf

WALL PAPER.

Largest Assortment. Lowest Prices.
J. V. ESCOTT & SON,
68 Main street, between Second and Third.
my22 eodtf

AMUSEMENTS.

LIEDERKRANZ!

BENEFIT CONCERT

To be given for the benefit of the families of the wounded and fallen soldiers in the cause for Germany.

BY GENERAL REQUEST
THE LIEDERKRANZ
Will repeat their concert given on Tuesday, July 19, which was received with great applause, on
Friday Evening, August 5, 1870,
AT WOODLAND GARDEN,
For the above charitable cause. Admission $1 for gent and lady; for each additional lady 50 cents. Admission cards of members not passable.

The entrances on Market and Main streets will be open. Arrangements have been made with the Market-street road to accommodate all who desire to participate until the close of the festivities.

Tickets for sale at the following places: Wm. Ehrman & Bro., Dorn, Barkhouse & Co., Schrodt & Coldewey, German Insurance Company, Henry Knoefel, Dake & Helmus, Walker's Exchange, C. C. Rufer's Hotel, also of the members of the society.
jy30 d7 THE COMMITTEE.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMER NAT WILLIAMS—Now lying at the foot of Clay st. She is 112 feet long, carries 125 tons, and is suitable for a small river or shore trade. Apply to G. S. MOORE & CO., or WM. C. KIMBLE. jy1 dtf

FOR CINCINNATI,
THE NORTH AND EAST.
U. S. Mail Line Steamers.
MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.
BEN. FRANKLIN ... Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL ... Capt. C. DAVID.
EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.
UNITED STATES ... Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE ... Capt. D. WHITTEN.
These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.
For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.
FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

For Clarksville and Nashville.
EMMA FLOYD ... J. M. CHENOWETH, Master,
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 6th, at 5 o'clock P. M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans.
BELLE VERNON ... JNO. J. DARRAGH, Master,
Will leave for the above and all intermediate points, on This Day, the 5th inst., at 12 M. positively, from city wharf.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents,
No. 26 Fourth street.
Special Notice to Shippers.
The Belle Vernon positively leaves for New Orleans This Day, the 5th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from the foot of Fourth street.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
MORNING STAR ... [illegible], Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 5th inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Memphis and New Orleans.
TOM REESE and barges ... G. A. VANDEGRIFT, Master.
Will positively leave on Friday, the 5th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from city wharf. MONTCALM & CO., Agts.

"Old Reliable"
Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,
LEONORA No. 2,
E. M. GARRETT, Master. W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.
Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 o'clock P. M.
apr29 dtf FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

For White River.
Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and White River Packet Company's elegant United States mail-boats leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M.
J. W. FORBES, Agent,
No. 61 Fourth street.
au29 dly

For Arkansas River.
Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail steamers leaving Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M.
J. W. FORBES, Agent,
No. 61 Fourth street.
au29 dly

Sewer and Drain Pipe.
I HAVE a large assortment of Stone Pipe, all sizes, which I am prepared to lay at short notice.
ROBT. BIGGS,
76 West Main st.
ly2 eodim-1stp

No More Wet Nurses
Liebe-Liebig's Soluble Food.
THE most perfect substitute for mother's milk prepared in vacuum by J. Paul Liebe, Chemist, Dresden, Germany. Can also be strongly recommended to convalescents and persons suffering from imperfect digestion, poor blood and chlorosis. For sale by W. SPRINGER BROS., 140 Market street, and CHAS. TAFEL 148 East Market st. my13 d6m*

I. B. KIRTLAND,
President of Jackson Insurance Company,
HAVING been 25 years at Memphis in the Banking business, will collect in all Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas.
my30 eodim

THE CHEAPEST PLACE
IN THE CITY TO GET YOUR
JOBPRINTING
DONE IS AT THE
COURIER-JOURNAL JOB ROOMS.
Cards,
Bill Heads,
Circulars,
Dodgers,
Programmes,
Posters, &c.,
AT LESS PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.
Call and see specimens and learn prices.
J. H. STACKHOUSE.
Office in Second Story Courier-Journal Building.
ap22 deodtf-1stp

CHOICE
SOUR-MASH
COPPER-DISTILLED
WHISKIES.

WE have in store and in bond a large stock of sour mash whiskies made by the best distillers in Ky.
28 bbls. made by J. Kelly, Wash. co., Ky., 1866
11 bbls. Smith & Alexander, Harrison co., 1867
39 bbls. G. & C Shindler, Wash. co., Ky., 1867;
20 bbls. Bush & Grigsby, Wash. co., Ky., 1867;
20 bbls. R. McKenna, Nelson county, Ky., 1868;
12 bbls. Hugh & Buckler, Bourbon co., Ky., 1868;
264 bbls. G. H. Dearen, Taylor co., Ky., 1869;
50 bbls. Mellwood Distillery, Nelson co., 1869;
100 bbls. W. F. Bond, Anderson co., Ky., 1869;
600 bbls. J. W. Lillard, Woodford co., 1869-70;
200 bbls. G. H. Dearen, Taylor co., Ky., 1870;
300 bbls. T. W. Samuels & Co., Nelson co., 1870;
To which we invite the attention of dealers and all in want of old-style sour-mash whiskies.
THOMPSON & CO.,
"Old Blue House," 79 Fourth Street
ap17 deodtf-1stp Louisville, Ky.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

M. H. Miller against George Sample, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,[illegible].

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A certain lot or parcel of ground, beginning at a point on the south side of Fulton street, in the city of Louisville, at the northeast corner of a lot sold by J. R. Jacob and wife to John N. Letterle, which point is 30 feet eastwardly of a 40 foot street laid on course S 87° E; thence with Fulton street eastwardly 120 feet to the northwest corner of lot conveyed to John Smith; thence with Smith's west line S [illegible] to an alley [illegible] feet wide; thence with said alley westwardly [illegible] feet to John N. Letterle's east line; thence with said line N [illegible] W [illegible] feet to the beginning, being the same lot of ground conveyed to Geo. Sample by J. R. Jacob and wife by deed dated May [illegible], 18[illegible], and recorded in book No. [illegible], page [illegible].

Also, a lot of ground, in the city of Louisville, lying between the Ohio river and Beargrass creek, on the east side of a 40-foot street leading from Fulton street toward the creek, and beginning at a point [illegible] feet south of Fulton street, beginning on the south line of a 20-foot alley; thence with the 40-foot street southwardly [illegible] feet, and extending back eastwardly the same width along said alley 300 feet to another 20-foot alley, being the same ground conveyed to the said Geo. Sample by John O. Bell and wife by deed dated Sept. [illegible], 18[illegible], and recorded in deed book No. 102, page 134, together with all the buildings, sheds, machinery, saws, saw-mill, and all the appurtenances thereon or thereto belonging.

Also, [illegible] carts.

The lots will be sold on a credit of [illegible] months. The carts will be sold on a credit of [illegible] months for all sums over $20; $20 and under, cash in hand.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security on the real estate.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
au3 d5

Marshal's Sale.

A. O. Brannin, &c., against Nelson Green and others, } In Chancery, No. 22,581.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, AUG. 8, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, viz:

The lot of ground on the south side of Kentucky street, between Elizabeth and Maria streets, beginning 350 feet from Elizabeth street, fronting 25 feet on Kentucky street and running back southwardly same width 150 feet.

The lot of land on the south side of Kentucky street, between Elizabeth and Maria streets, beginning 400 feet from Elizabeth street, fronting on Kentucky street 50 feet and running back southwardly same width 150 feet.

A lot on the south side of Kentucky street, between Elizabeth and Maria streets, beginning [illegible] feet from Elizabeth street, and fronting on Kentucky street 25 feet, and running back same width southwardly 150 feet.

A lot of ground on the south side of Kentucky street, between Elizabeth and Maria streets, beginning 150 feet and fronting 100 feet on Kentucky street, running back southwardly 150 feet.

A lot of ground on the north side of Kentucky street, between Elizabeth and Maria streets, beginning on the corner of Maria and Kentucky streets, fronting on Kentucky street 50 feet and running back northwardly same width 185 feet.

A lot on the south side of Kentucky street, between Elizabeth and Maria streets, beginning 325 feet from Elizabeth street, fronting 25 feet on Kentucky street and running back southwardly 150 feet.

A lot on the north side of Kentucky street, between Elizabeth and Maria streets, beginning 50 feet from Elizabeth street, fronting 50 feet on Kentucky street and running back northwardly 185 feet.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
au3 d5

Marshal's Sale.

S. Ullman & Co. against Ben. F. Mitchell. } In Chancery, No. 23,473.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

One undivided tenth part of a house and lot on the north side of Market street, between First and Brook streets; the lot fronting 26 feet on Market, the western 21 feet extending back 210 feet; also, the undivided one-fifth interest of two houses and lots on the north side of Broadway, between Brook and Floyd streets, in Louisville, Ky., each lot fronting 18 feet on Broadway, and extending back to an alley.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
au3 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Lucy J. Summers, Grdn., against Francis A. Summers. } In Chancery, No. 23,500.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUG. 8, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, the following described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground, with the appurtenances, situated in the city of Louisville, State of Kentucky, being one and a half lots, with a front of 45 feet on the west side of Chestnut street and running back southwardly the same width 200 feet to an alley 20 feet wide, being part of a 25-acre lot laid out in lots streets, and alleys by Jno. F. Gray, and known on the map and plan of said lots by No. 104, and 15 feet of the eastwardly part of Lot No. 102, being the same property conveyed by Jno. F. Gray to Jacob M. Summers by deed dated 16th day of August, 1849, and recorded in Jefferson County Clerk's office, in deed book No. 56, page 147.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
au3 d5

Marshal's Sale.

E. W. C. Humphrey against J. D. Osborne. } In Chancery, No. 23,545.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3, 6, and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground situated in the city of Louisville, Ky., on the north side of Walnut street, commencing 138 feet east of Fourth cross street, thence running eastwardly 34 feet, thence northwardly 189 feet to a 15-foot alley, thence westwardly 34 feet, thence southwardly 189 feet to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
au3 d5

Marshal's Sale.

D. P. Stark against Conrad Zeigler, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,505.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A certain [illegible] lot of ground in that part of Louisville known as Portland, bounded as follows: Commencing at a point 280 feet from the corner of Market and Chestnut streets, and running east with the line of Market street 18 feet, thence south 156 feet to an alley, thence west with said alley 18 feet to a point 240 feet east of Chestnut street, thence on a line 156 feet to the place of beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
au3 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Martha J. Meglemery against Clarence M. Meglemery. } In Chancery, No. 23,991.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, the following described property, to-wit:

A lot and the improvements thereon in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning at the center of Beargrass creek, on Adams street, and running S 37° 30 min. E to Calhoun street; thence with Calhoun street E [illegible] feet; thence N 37° 30 min. W to the center of said creek; thence meandering with the center of the same to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
au3 d5

Marshal's Sale.

James A. Holt against Robert Durrett. } In Chancery, No. 23,389.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUG. 8, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, 18, 24, and 30 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A tract of land situated in Jefferson county, Ky., and being lot No. 2 in the division map of the estate of Samuel Philips, deceased, on file in case No. 9,709 in the Louisville Chancery Court, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone and three beeches, corner to Tilden, and in Burk's line; running thence with Burk's line north 14½° W [illegible] poles to a stone near a black oak and sweet gum; thence north [illegible] W [illegible] poles to a stake and stone lying on the ground and a beech marked W. B. very anciently and thereon as the corner of Wm. Bird's survey; thence with said Bird's line N [illegible] W [illegible] poles to two white oaks, on one of which the old lines is plainly marked; thence S [illegible] E [illegible] poles to a stone in said Tilden's line, near which stands a beech marked S. P.; and thence with said Tilden's line N [illegible] E [illegible] poles to the beginning, containing [illegible] acres, except so much of said land included in the foregoing boundaries as was sold and conveyed by said Robt. Durrett to one Max Stearns by deed of December 7, 1867, recorded in deed book 138, page 309, in Jefferson County Clerk's office. Said portion excepted contains 34 acres, more or less.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
au3 d5

Marshal's Sale.

A. O. Brannin & Co. against James Calahan and others. } In Chancery, No. 22,608.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A lot on the north side of Kentucky street, bet. Maria and Eighteenth streets, beginning on the corner of Eighteenth and Kentucky streets, fronting 218 feet on Kentucky street, and running back northwardly same width 185 feet.

The lot on the north side of Kentucky street, bet. Maria and Eighteenth streets, beginning 218 feet from Eighteenth street, fronting 25 feet on Kentucky st. and running back same width northwardly 185 feet.

The lot on the north side of Kentucky street, bet. Maria and Eighteenth streets, beginning 304 feet from Maria street, fronting 46½ feet on Kentucky street, and running back northwardly 185 feet.

The lot on the north side of Kentucky street, bet. Maria and Eighteenth streets, beginning 369 feet from Eighteenth street, fronting 25 feet on Kentucky street, and running back northwardly same width 185 feet.

The lot on the north side of Kentucky street, bet. Maria and Eighteenth streets, beginning 351 feet from Eighteenth street, and fronting 60 feet on Kentucky street, and running back northwardly same width 185 feet.

The lot on the north side of Kentucky street, bet. Maria and Eighteenth streets, beginning on the corner of Eighteenth and Kentucky streets, having a front of 183½ feet on Kentucky street, and running back same width southwardly 180 feet.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
au3 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Ferrill & Sadler against Peter Ferling, &c. } In Chancery, No. 21,[illegible]

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUG. 8, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground having a front of 120 feet on the east side of Logan street, and extending back eastwardly the same width 160 feet to an alley 15 feet wide, and bounded on the north by May street.

Also, a lot of ground having a front of 65 feet on the west side of Logan street, extending back westwardly 180 feet to an alley 17 feet wide, and bounded on the south by Milk street.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
au3 d5

Marshal's Sale.

James A. Holt against Edward J. Pope. } In Chancery, No. 23,403.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUG. 8, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

One undivided sixth interest of the tract of land known as the West Louisville Tract, on the Fountain Ferry road, and lying between the land of Wm. P. Boone and said road.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
au3 d5

Marshal's Sale.

George M. Morrison against Bank of Charleston. } In Chancery, No. 23,352.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A lot of land on the southwest corner of Rowan and Sixteenth streets, fronting 250 feet on the south side of Rowan street, and 198 feet on the west side of Sixteenth street, and running westwardly the same width 250 feet.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
au3 d5

Marshal's Sale.

James A. Holt against John R. Mears, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,395.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUG. 8, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

Lying in the city of Louisville, Ky., on the east side of Eighteenth street, beginning 15 feet 3 inches north of the alley running between Madison and Chestnut streets, thence north with Eighteenth street 42 feet 9 inches, and running back at right angles same width 165 feet.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
au3 d5

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1870.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

☞ Persons leaving the city during the summer can have the Daily Courier-Journal mailed to their address for any length of time desired at the rate of $1 per month by leaving their orders at our counting-room.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Temperance is flourishing in Richmond.

The 15th amendment was hugely celebrated in Kansas City on Monday.

The cows in the vicinity of Lynchburg, Va., are still diseased and dying.

The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of Georgia convened in Macon on Tuesday.

Hon. K. J. Morris, Mayor of Nashville, announces himself as a candidate for re-election.

Dr. T. W. Battey, of Augusta, Georgia, dropped dead at the dinner table in Wilmington on Monday.

Father Garesche lectured in Memphis Monday evening on "The Christian Boy and the Boy of the Period."

A young Texan journalist, in prophesying a rain, says: "The deep-toned thunder mutters hoarsely around the horizon as we go to press."

Rev. Robert Spencer Vinton, one of the oldest members of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in Baltimore on Sunday last at the age of seventy-four.

Eleven car-loads of very superior cattle, some of them extra, were shipped past Lynchburg, Va., over the Orange railroad, on Monday, to the Baltimore market. They came from the Southwest.

The Lynchburg News, of the 2d, says: "There are at Mr. Daugherty's stables, in this city, a number of fine Kentucky horses, and persons wanting really good animals should call and examine them."

A Swede named John Bervuest committed suicide in Richmond a few days since by severing the veins of each wrist with a sharp knife, and then taking a dose of poison. He was unmarried, and left $4,000 in gold.

A fire at Knoxville, on Tuesday night, destroyed the dry kiln of Richardson, Burr & Terry, containing about forty feet of lumber, together with a hundred or more cords of wood belonging to Morrow and Kennedy.

The City Council of Atlanta, Georgia, at a called meeting on Monday, unanimously resolved to pay $120,000 toward the purchase of the Kimball opera house, furniture, etc., as a State house, leaving $260,000 to be paid by the State.

On Sunday morning last, at Vicksburg, a colored deck hand named Randall, whilst jumping from the steamer Calumet with the head line, missed his footing and fell into the river. Before assistance could be rendered he was drowned.

The Banner of Peace, the organ and exponent of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Nashville, has been sold by Dr. Blake, who gives place in its conduct and management to Rev. S. P. Chestnut, of Clarksville. The sale by Dr. B. was rendered necessary by his failing health, the result of overwork.

The colored field hands transferred from Virginia to Louisiana, at an expense of $60 apiece, do not, it is reported, answer the expectations of the planters. The plan, it is stated, requires too large an outlay by the planters, and the hands, for the most part, have been found unfit for work in the sugar-fields.

The boiler attached to the saw-mill of Messrs. Perdue & Jones, on Swift creek, three miles from Chester, Va., exploded Monday morning, fatally wounding the fireman, Richard Byrd, colored. Emmett Jones, a son of the proprietor, was blown some distance by the force of the explosion, but was only slightly hurt.

No wonder Rome, Georgia, is a rapidly growing city. For six months ending July 1st, it is claimed that the sexton had buried but eleven whites, and three of them from the country. No one of them was between the ages of two and a half and fifty-eight years. During the same period he buried thirty-five negroes, although the ratio of population is one to four. Quite a disparity.

A monster barbecue and meeting was held at Norfolk, Va., on Saturday last, in furtherance of subscribing $300,000 towards constructing the Valley railroad. Fully 4,000 persons were present, a third of whom were ladies. Speeches were made by ex-Governor Letcher, Colonel Harman, Judge Sheffey and others, and letters read from General Earley, John W. Garrett and General Lee favoring the work. The letter of General Lee consenting to become the President of the road was received with great enthusiasm.

A child of Alexander Davis, colored, about four weeks and four days old, was murdered by its father near Vicksburg, Miss., on Monday last, the unnatural deed being committed by breaking in the skull of the infant with a bludgeon, or some blunt instrument. The murderer went to town, summoned the Coroner and assisted in procuring a jury, asserting all the while that a shoe-last had fallen upon the infant's head and caused its death. At length, however, his heart failed him and, suddenly leaving the crowd, made his escape. The jury rendered a verdict charging him with the murder. He had not been arrested at last accounts.

A Virginia editor has been assaulted and announces the fact in this wise: "On Tuesday morning last, P. D. Page, Esq., while sitting on the hotel door steps, talking to Mr. Saml. O. Lassiter, was approached from behind by Wm. Stallworth, Jr., and without warning, Mr. Stallworth struck him several violent blows over the head and back with a hickory stick, inflicting severe and dangerous wounds. The assault was the more cowardly and pusillanimous, from the fact that Mr. Page, physically, would be unable to encounter a well-grown twelve-year-old boy. Stallworth well knew this, yet his craven heart would allow him only to approach a gentleman from behind, and only then when he was armed with a bludgeon to carry out his devilish purpose. Young Stallworth is attempting to shoulder the quarrels of the elder Stallworth, who is charged with grave offenses in his official capacity, by the tax-payers of this county."

On Tuesday before last, at Ellaville, Fla., Mr. J. W. Johnson, sectionmaster on the railroad, was shot and instantly killed by a negro named Morgan Burnett, who had but a few days before finished a term in the State prison at Chattahoochee. Morgan Burnett had robbed a store at the Monticello Junction, and was pursued by Mr. Heflin. Heflin overtook him at Ellaville and catching him held him around the waist. Burnett was making an effort to shoot Heflin with a double-barrel shotgun. Johnson started to Heflin's assistance, whereupon Burnett shot him dead. As Johnson fell he handed his pistol to one of his hands, by the name of Jeff, who attempted to shoot Burnett, but was prevented by other colored men. Burnett fired his second shot, inflicting a very serious if not dangerous wound in the face of another of Johnson's track hands who was standing on a pole-car near by. Burnett was arrested and placed under guard. About 11 o'clock at night a party of men unknown took him away from the guard and shot him and threw him in the river. Burnett was a very desperate character. The next day the negroes refused to respond to the call of the mill whistle to come to work, but after the white men left their houses, the negroes entered them and armed themselves with whatever weapons they could find, and then sallied out and arrested and held as prisoners several white men whom they charged with the deed committed the previous night. The negroes having all the arms, and being greatly superior in number, had everything their own way. But the Sheriff of Madison was sent for, and on his arrival the parties under arrest were tried before George Drew, justice of the peace, but there being no evidence whatever as to their guilt they were discharged. A mulatto preacher, the ring-leader of the party, has disappeared.

Some of the Radical papers in the North are speaking of the Hon. J. S. Golladay as "the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Third Kentucky District." It should be stated, as a matter of news, that this is not the fact of the case. Mr. Golladay is a candidate, not a nominee. The nominating convention has not been held yet.

Judge Price has received a letter from the Hon. Jason Brown, of Indiana, in which that gentleman, congratulating the Judge on his election, goes on to remark that the quiet and order of Monday are regarded in Indiana as guarantees of a spirit which, if cultivated, can not fail to be of infinite service to the National Democracy.

The St. Louis Times, writing of the Kentucky election, hits the nail on the head when it says:

There is no more danger of the ultimate ascendancy of the colored element in the politics of the United States than there is of having a Chinese President. Wherever the miserable adventurers of the South have gained temporary success by manipulating the negro vote in the interests of Radicalism two years at the furthest will witness the complete reinstatement of the white citizen. The lesson of this last election is an important and significant one; and we trust that our friends—our Democratic friends—who feel such alarming apprehensions of negro supremacy will take it home to their reflections and carefully sum up in their minds what loss to the Democratic or Conservative party of the country has accrued through universal suffrage in Kentucky.

The Owensboro (Ky.) Monitor says:

We regret to record that a considerable number of Democrats refused to go to the polls and vote on Monday, for the reason that the negroes voted. This sort of owl logic is about equal to a man who would make no efforts to extinguish the flames of his house if on fire, because an incendiary had applied the torch; or, to use a familiar saying, "he would cut his nose off to spite his face." Reasoning is wasted on such people, who are about as insensible to the danger that environs them as a gate-post.

The remarks of the Monitor are just. The persons it describes belong to a class of impracticables upon whom reason is indeed wasted. And yet, notwithstanding their absence from the polls, the Democratic party was able to hold its own, and when they set up their little white man's side-show the party will get on still better without them. By refusing to vote, they are carrying out their "principles" logically; but, after all, they are like the negroes themselves—not even deuces in a full deck.

On the 18th inst. there will be a railroad meeting at Frankfort in which it is very important that the interests of Louisville should be represented. Delegates from Franklin, Scott, Bourbon, Mason and perhaps other counties will there meet the representatives of the Louisville and Frankfort, the Maysville and Paris and the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad companies to devise means for the promotion of the Frankfort and Paris Branch railroad project with a view to the running of through trains from Louisville to Maysville and eventually to the Big Sandy terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio. The wealthy communities on the line of this route have taken the matter up in a very earnest spirit. A brief study of any railroad map will satisfy every sagacious business man that our city should not throw away the opportunities this meeting may present. The City Council and the Board of Trade should both take the matter in hand at once in order that their representatives may have warning in time for previous consultation and preparation for all the questions that may come up for discussion.

North Carolina Affairs.

The Washington Chronicle is the paper that got such a large slice of Gov. Bullock's Georgia plunder for "advertising"—that is, for publishing canards fabricated to prejudice the North against the people of Georgia and push Bullock's Georgia bill through Congress. This organ of the carpet-bag lobby now expresses a hope that Gov. Holden will hang "the men who have been murdering the Union people of North Carolina for the last four years." Moreover, it says:

Governor Holden, of North Carolina, is sustained by the President upon a square understanding of the facts. General Grant never yields to impulse, and when he decided to help Holden it was in full view of the necessities of the situation.

Of course Grant has "a square understanding of the facts," and backs up Holden "in full view of the necessities of the situation." Did not the letter of a New York Tribune correspondent early in May announce "the necessities of the situation?" Did he not declare three months ago that the Radicals could not carry the elections in North Carolina without military interference, and did not the North Carolina Senators tell him, "We intend to use the military, and, in justification, we must get these statements disseminated through the North?" This was certainly a "full view of the necessities of the situation." If any more evidence were wanting to "a square understanding of the facts," it was furnished by Mr. Boynton, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, who wrote to that paper July 23d as follows:

It seems strange that so little should be known here concerning the real condition of affairs in North Carolina. There is more than a suspicion that but little cause exists for the extraordinary course taken by Governor Holden. One fact, known here to most of the press, has done more than any of the stories from either side on the field of action to throw suspicion upon Holden's movements and create the belief that he has acted only to further the interests of local political factions. And that fact is this: A few weeks before the adjournment, Senator Pool came to the reporter's gallery and called out a gentleman he supposed to be connected with the Washington Chronicle. He then showed him a North Carolina newspaper in which there was a collection of Kuklux outrages, murders, and robbings drawn out at great length. The Senator went on to say, quite confidentially, that it was desirable the Chronicle should at once begin the publication of this collection, and keep it up until the statements made should be well disseminated in the North. He further explained the need of this by saying that, to carry the State next fall, it would be necessary to use the militia extensively, and if this collection of outrages could be well circulated beforehand, it would justify the step in the eyes of Northern Republicans. Mr. Pool made the mistake of communicating all this to the wrong man. However, he must have ascertained his mistake afterward and remedied it, as the accounts of dire outrage in North Carolina began to appear the second day after this conversation, and in due time the State militia has appeared upon the scene.

As to murders it seems they have been going on in North Carolina for the last four years just as they have been in all other States for the past forty years, and in a great many cases the ordinary legal machinery has been found inadequate to the detection and punishment of those who murdered rebels, as the Democrats are called. We believe Gov. Holden is able to cite the unavenged murder of three Radical citizens in four years, one of whom he himself had said "must be got rid of." Yet all this time justice sat serenely on the bench in the person of Radical judges, and vengeance slumbered with her claws concealed until the approaching election of August 4th aroused her. Then martial law was declared, habeas corpus suspended, and "Kirk's lambs" sent out to create a reign of terror. The jails are full of innocent citizens, the Virginia border is covered with fugitives, and the crops rot in the field; but there will be a glorious Radical victory on election day, and Holden will be empowered to repeat his exploit whenever "the necessities of the situation" and the terrible "advertisements" of the Washington Chronicle may justify it.

Meantime, Kirk's drum-head court-martial is eliciting more justification by choking confessions out of his prisoners, and Burgen, his Lieutenant-Colonel, is hanging them up by the thumbs with the same loyal design. The New York Tribune says that these attempts to force confessions from prisoners "is a relic of barbarism and slavery which not even martial law recognizes, and which the people of this country will not countenance for an instant." But if the people of this country are not too squeamish to countenance a State administration that cannot govern without martial law, nor permit citizens to pass upon its acts at an ordinary election unawed by a rabble soldiery, they should not object to the necessary incidents of that sort of government nor deprive it of the only means by which it can justify its other severities. The President, it seems, is not so sentimental. "General Grant never yields to impulse, and when he decided to help Holden it was in full view of the necessities of the situation."

The Radical Vote.

The Chicago Tribune, speaking of the Kentucky election, ventures a statement or two that will hardly pass muster in this region. It finds the Republicans quite sanguine of electing three of the nine Kentucky Representatives in Congress, and says:

The Democrats admit they can elect one, and probably two. The canvass through the State will be quite animated. A good many of those who were Whigs before the war are abandoning the Democracy and coming over to the Republican party, as they have never felt at home in their political associations since 1861.

Those old Whigs who were not caught in the Radical party before its policy was developed by the Holden and Brownlow governments in the South will hardly fly into the spider's parlor now. The old Kentucky Whig you allude to is a gentleman, every inch of him. He wears a "biled shirt," reads the Federalist, loves the Constitution of our fathers, has a profound veneration for *habeas corpus* and the decisions of a pure and independent judiciary, and looks with horror upon all agrarians, levelers, carpet-baggers, high taxes and bayonet elections. If a few of his old associates went into the Radical party, it was because in their extreme conservatism and distrust of the Democrats as a set of agitators, they feared the latter would some day set the negroes free! That any one would ever confer suffrage on a slave was a night-mare notion which no amount of pork for supper could have introduced to their dreams. The Whig Radical in Kentucky is pretty generally a man who went for the Union at first to save the institution of slavery, then turned Radical to get pay for his negroes, and finally remained a Radical to take out the worth of them in Federal offices. He has watched the presentation of each new nostrum of Radical progress with puzzled impatience, and has taken it at last with great reluctance and with many grimaces of disgust, trusting that each bitter dose would be the last. But no amount of the cry will make him "identify" in practice. You cannot induce him to attend the lecture of a colored U. S. Senator, or in any way recognize such a person as his equal. In fact, he takes the utmost pains to show that he has nothing to do with negroes except to use them as "voting cattle." When the very Radicals of this State are so half-hearted and so incapable of displaying what the French call the "courage of their opinions," what ground is there to believe that any old Whig will leave the Democratic party to join them?

The truth is that the leaving is all t'other way. The Democratic vote has steadily increased at the expense of the Radical strength in this State since 1866. That year Hobson, the "Union" candidate, received nearly 60,000 votes. In 1867 Helm, Democrat, received 90,225, while only 33,939 supported Barnes, the Radical candidate, who sustained the reconstruction measures then before the country but vehemently denied that there was any tendency toward negro suffrage in the Radical platform. In the following year when Baker, the Radical candidate for Governor, came out flat-footed for negro suffrage, the Radical vote fell to 25,734, while the vote for his opponent ran up to 114,412, an increase of more than 24,000 in one year. The vote for Seymour was 115,889; for Grant, 39,556. This increase in the Radical vote was due to the military popularity of General Grant combined with the fact that his nomination was urged in our mountain counties as a defeat of the Radicals and a proof that the Republican organization would under his administration become conservative. But when time had exposed this deception the vote for Wing in 1869 fell off to a little over 24,000 again, about the same that Baker got. Since the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment it is apparent to all observers in all parts of the State that white voters are backing out from the Radical organization in large numbers and that less than 20,000 of them still adhere to it. The thing manifests so much the spirit of a Black Man's party movement that it does more good electioneering for the Democrats than any White Man's party movement can ever do.

The North Carolina Election.

We have elsewhere recounted the manner in which Grant and Holden yesterday held an election, so-called, in North Carolina. Two years ago the debt of that State was $14,000,000; now it is $35,000,000. The taxable property of the State by the latest returns is as follows:

Valuation of land	$69,906,991
Valuation of town property	9,566,353
Valuation of personal estate	45,914,279
Total	$125,471,623

Thus it will be seen that, by stealing $10,500,000 per annum, the Radical State government has increased the State debt by an amount equal to 17 per cent. of the whole value of property held by the citizens. "The amount required," says the New York World, "to pay the interest on the public debt for the year ending June 1, 1870, was $2,100,000; the amount required to support the State government, $1,098,226 30; making the total to be raised $3,198,226 30. Of this only the expenses of the State government, the salaries, fees and perquisites of the officials have been paid, leaving not a cent to meet the interest on the State debt! With this showing it is easy to see that the reconstructed State government of North Carolina has been an organized piracy from the beginning. The people have been taxed to the verge of desperation, loaded down with a debt of twenty-odd millions in about as many months and then held out as bankrupt in credit by reason of their oppressors converting to their own uses the money that should have gone to the payment of the interest on the State debt. To a people so harassed ordinary political questions lose their interest; the North Carolinians have put aside all consideration of party issues and are striving simply that they may not be beggared, and to prevent them from securing an honest administration the reconstructed government is making war on the State.

"Besides a new Legislature there are to be elected a State Attorney General, seven Representatives to the Forty-second Congress, and two Representatives to fill vacancies in the Forty-first. The several nominations are as follows:

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Dist.	Conservative.	Radical.
	Wm. M. Shipp.	Saml. F. Phillips.
	CONGRESS.	
1	No nomination.	*Clinton L. Cobb.
2	L. W. Humphrey.	Chas. R. Thomas.
3 (Vac)	C. J. O'Hagan.	Joseph Dixon.
3	A. M. Waddell.	*Oliver H. Dockery.
4	Sion H. Rogers.	J. L. Harris (negro)
4 (Vac)	R. B. Gildem.	J. M. Harkins.
5	J. M. Leach.	Wm. L. Scott.
6	*Francis E. Shober.	Fred'k H. Sprague.
7	Plato Durham.	*Alex. H. Jones.

*Members of the present Congress.

"The Conservatives confidently rely on carrying the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Districts, and may possibly carry the Fourth; but in this the negro vote is so heavy, and the Governor's army will be used with such vigor, that the negro candidate, Harris, will probably be elected. The Legislature the Conservatives expect to carry, as also the Attorney-Generalship, but with the combined military forces of Governor Holden and President Grant arrayed against them, with scores of influential citizens in prison, and a widespread terrorism superinduced throughout the State by the torturing of some of the prisoners, not to speak of not knowing to what extremities the President will proceed, the chances of a Radical overthrow are not cheering. It is a shame, burning and most detestable, that five long years and four months after the close of the war the President should be using United States troops to overawe a State election. Without *his* aid and countenance the troubles in North Carolina would not have lasted two days."

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Boston Advertiser tells us that General Grant "cannot comprehend the political value of patronage." This may be true, but there is certainly no man living who knows better its market value in cash.

☞ Speaking of the mission to Prussia the Cleveland Leader says "the President has not entertained any intention to remove Mr. Bancroft." Cannot the Leader allow the President the credit of just one good intention?

☞ The Detroit Tribune says: "Whether it was Jacob M. or William A., we just now disremember." Whether in the use of such expressions the Tribune is sustained by any grammarian, living or dead, we just now disrecollect.

☞ The Albany Evening Journal thinks Gen. Butler should have led a recent negro serenade at Washington. The Journal evidently supposes that Butler has stolen silver even in his voice.

☞ The New York Standard says "we see in Gen. Grant an honest, capable, true man." Then the transparent Grant has swallowed a far better man than himself.

☞ The Springfield Journal thinks "Gen. Grant should know his own mind." For our part, we think he should eschew all such vulgar acquaintances.

☞ It is understood that Admiral Porter is anxious to put the navy on a war-footing—that is to say, he wants Robeson to go into the interior and stay there.

☞ They have a newspaper in Michigan called the Dowagiac Republican. Neither history nor tradition gives us any clew as to where they got it.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ "Bottles of Wintersmith's Extract Buchu," sold by all druggists, [illegible] earlier old or [illegible] well enough in their day, but science is progressive, and especially so in pharmaceutical science. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava is the latest improvement made by the best modern process. Use no other. Ask any respectable druggist.

LOCAL NOTICES.

What Did It?

Lyon's Kathairon made my hair soft, luxuriant and thick, and Hagan's Magnolia Balm changed that sallow complexion into the marble beauty you now see. This is emphatically the language of all who use these articles. A fine head of hair and a refined complexion are the greatest attractions a woman can possess. The Kathairon and Magnolia Balm are just what will give them to you, and nothing else will. The Balm is the bloom of youth. It makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty. Both articles are entirely harmless, and very pleasant. They should be in every lady's possession. aus eodin&weowlm

Panic-Stricken Beauty.

It is a terrible shock to a charming woman—indeed, to any woman—to find that her teeth are "beginning to go." Never will any human being who uses the fragrant Sozodont make that discovery.

"Spalding's Glue," no well-regulated family will be without it. aug1 mwaf

Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Socks, greatest variety, lowest prices, Stocking Factory, 148 Market street, below Fourth. ly8 lm

MARRIED.

BROWDER—MORRIS—At the residence of Joseph Youce, Louisville, Ky., on Thursday, August 4, 1870, by James B. Keith, Mr. Joseph B. Browder, of Hopkins county, and Miss Laura A. Morris, of Webster. Attendants—Mr. Lawrence Morris and Miss Mollie Davis. No cards.

MILLER—RODMAN—In Hodgenville, Ky., on the morning of the 4th inst., by Rev. G. A. Coulson, Mr. Thos. H. Miller, of Lebanon, Ky., to Miss Ursula Rodman, of Hodgenville.

DIED.

BUSH—Aug. 5, Charles Wallace, infant son of Wm. B. and Carrie Bush, aged 9 months and 24 days. Funeral at the residence of his parents, on Washington street, bet. Campbell and Wenzel, on Friday, Aug. 5, at 4 P. M. Friends are invited to attend.

BENNETT—Yesterday forenoon, at his residence, on Broadway, between Fifth and Sixth streets, John Bennett, in the 77th year of his age. Funeral service from his late residence on Friday at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHNSON—At the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, on the morning of the 4th inst., of congestive chill, Lucy, wife of Col. Robert A. Johnson, and youngest child of the late John I. Jacob. Due notice will be given of the funeral.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

Sudden severe pains of the side and back, stitches, spasms, &c. These affections are most troublesome to persons past middle age. Will even come on in bed; are very painful, and often dangerous. In damp weather they are more frequent than in dry. These plasters give relief at once, and need to be always in the drawer, handy.

PAIN OF THE SIDE CURED.

ALLENTOWN, PENN., April 4, 1865.

Messrs. T. Allcock & Co.:

Dear Sirs—My daughter used one of your Porous Plasters. She had a very bad pain in her side, and it cured her in one week. Yours truly,

JOHN V. N. HUNTER.

25,000 SOLD BY ONE DEALER.

Messrs. J. Balch & Son, of Providence, R. I., write November, 1868: "We have sold the Porous Plasters for twenty years, and at retail and jobbing, must have sold 25,000 altogether. They are well liked."

jy29 deod&weowlm

Getting Married.

Essays for Young Men on the delights of Home and the propriety or impropriety of getting married, with sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free in sealed envelops. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. my25 deod3m

PERSONAL.

Personal.

YOUR disease is a seminal weakness, easily cured, but cannot be done except you are interviewed. Have no fears. Call and see me. Y. au4 d2*

MEETINGS.

Notice to Land Owners.

THE commissioners appointed to procure land for right of way for connection road from the head of Jefferson street to the L. and N. R. R. will meet in the court-house, in Louisville Chancery Court room, on Monday, the 8th day of August, 1870, at 10 A. M., to hear such additional evidence as any land owner or the railroad company may introduce.

HENRY NETTELROTH,
L. L. HYATT,
JOHN BURKS.

au5 d3

Masonic Notice.

Louisville Lodge, No. 400, F. A. M. meets in stated communication at Masonic Temple this Friday, Aug. 5, 1870, at 8 o'clock P. M. By order, H. B. GRANT, Master.

R. B. CALDWELL, Sec'y.

Notice.

THE stockholders of the People's Bank of Kentucky are hereby notified that the annual meeting, for the election of Directors, will be held at the bank on Monday, the 3d day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. [au4 dtd] JAMES H. HUBER, Cashier.

LEVI'S CLOAK & FUR HOUSE

Great Reduction in Prices.

I will reduce from TO-MORROW the price of my

Buff Chinese Grass Cloth Suits,

The most stylish suit of the season, from $12 to $10.

White Victoria Lawn Suits,

Very fine quality, reduced from $15 to $12.

Llama Lace Points and Sacques

At less than Eastern cost.

Black Silk Suits and Wrappings

At COST.

MORRIS LEVI,

Now Fourth st., bet. Market & Jefferson, No. 107. ia22 eaW&Ftf

Men's Furnishing Goods.

Latest Improvements and Newest Styles.

SPECIALTIES:

True Fit Shirts,
Patent Pantaloon Drawers,
Russian Braces,
Laporte's Kid Gloves,
Neck Dressings,
House Garments.

FALL GOODS READY AUGUST 15.

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,

au5 d2F&M 58 White St., New York.

LOUISVILLE STABLES,

83 Main st., one square above Galt House, LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. W. SHOCKENCY, PROPRIETOR.

HORSES and MULES on hand and for sale at all times.

Especial attention given to buying and selling on commission.

☞ Stock cared for in a proper manner and on reasonable terms. Men furnished free of charge to bring stock to and from Cars and Boats. au4 d30

Notice to Drovers.

PEOPLE'S Sale, Feed, and Trading Stables, SAVANNAH, GA.

AT this commodious Stable I have unsurpassed facilities for the accommodation of Drovers with rooms and board and their Stock with all that can be desired on the part of the Drovers. Saddles, bridles, brake-wagons, buggies and harness for the use of my customers free of charge. Superior accommodations for two hundred head of stock over all others in this city.

au4 d3m F. M. DOUGHTY, Proprietor.

BAKERY.

ENGLISH home-made family bread can always be found at my bakery, at 156 Market st., between Fifth and Sixth. Also, fresh cakes at wholesale and retail.

au4 d3m JOHN OTTO MUNCH.

Physician for Females.

MADAM SYKES, M. D., a regularly educated and perfectly competent physician and midwife of over 15 years' experience, is now permanently located at 202 Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. Ladies suffering from any of those delicate disorders or derangements incidental to the female sex will find her a sure and safe reliance. Ladies carefully attended to during confinement. Accommodations if required with every nursing for those requiring special medical or surgical treatment. Cures guaranteed. Medicines by mail. Business sacredly confidential. Practice for ladies and children exclusively. au4 d6*

CHEAPEST FARE!

IN THE WORLD!

Great Reduction!

POPULAR TRAVEL!

Market St. & Old Portland

LINE!

ON and after Monday, August 1, 1870, packages, containing SIX TICKETS, will be sold by the drivers on all the cars, and at the office of this Company for 25 CENTS, and all passengers transferred as usual. S. M. ELDRIDGE,

au4 d6 Sec'y Citizens' Passenger Railway Co.

LAKE ICE.

HARRIS, TALMAGE & GIVEN,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Pure Northern Lake Ice. Ice shipped to all points south by car load, hogshead, or barrel. Office No. 192 Third street, bet. Green and Walnut, Louisville, Ky. jy29 dlm

INSURANCE.

14th Dividend to Policy-Holders.

CONTINENTAL INS. CO.,

NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital	$500,000 00
Cash Assets	$2,253,700 34

NEW YORK, August 2, 1870.

The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

Ten per Cent.

upon the Capital, payable on demand, and have also directed that

Six per Cent. Interest

be paid on outstanding Scrip of the years 1865, '66, '67, '68, '69, on and after the 2d of September next. Scrip transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 2d of September.

They have also made an ALLOTMENT of SCRIP of

Sixty per Cent. for 1870

on all participating Policies, deliverable on and after September 1 next.

And have also ordered the

Scrip issued in 1864,

with Six per cent. Interest thereon, to be paid off, in cash, on the 15th instant.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

Louisville Office 142 West Main street, below Fourth.

BENJ. D. KENNEDY, Agent.

au6 d6

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Coal Dealers.

PROPOSALS will be received at my office until Monday, the 8th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for 5,000 or 6,000 bushels of the best Pittsburg coal.

au4 d6* T. S. HOKE, Sec'y Court-house Commissioners.

Notice to Contractors and Builders.

SEALED proposals for the erection of a School-house on Kentucky street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Public Schools, corner Center and Walnut, till Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 12 M.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of C. J. Clarke, Architect, Weisiger building.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Building Committee.

au4 dtd D. McPHERSON, Sec'y B. T. P. S.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 M., Friday, Aug. 5, 1870, for the construction of a sewer in Brent street, from Hutcalns' line to the Beargrass creek.

The work to be done in accordance with plan and specifications to be seen at the City Engineer's office on and after Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1870.

Bond with approved security required, and right reserved to reject any or all bids.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Mayor's office, July 28, 1870. jy29 dtd

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City engineer until the 5th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for sweeping or cleaning the public ways of the city of Louisville, in the Second, Third, and Fourth Districts, respectively, and for the removal of garbage from the same, until the 20th day of June, 1871.

The work to be done according to the ordinances and specifications on file in the City Engineer's office.

No bid considered unless made on the blank form furnished by the Engineer, and right reserved to reject any or all bids if necessary for the public good.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, July 27, 1870. jy28

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer until the 5th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to execute the following work, viz:

To grade and pave with block pavement the first alley east of Preston street, between Lampton and Breckinridge streets.

To improve High street from the west side of Locke to the west side of Fifth cross street by grading, curbing, block paving the gutters, and paving the carriage-way of the same with Telford McAdam pavement.

To grade and pave with block pavement the alley from Campbell street to Vondscheine's east line, between Chestnut and Kellar streets.

To improve Pirtle street from the west side of Nineteenth to the east side of Twentieth street by grading, curbing, block paving gutters, and paving the carriage-way of same with McAdam pavement.

To grade and pave with block pavement the alley from Smith's east line to Garden street, and between Madison and Chestnut streets.

To improve Brent or Wenzel street, from the south side of Broadway to Hutcaings' northwest line, by grading, curbing, block paving the gutters, and paving the carriage-way of the same with the Telford-McAdam pavement.

The above work will be done according to the general ordinance regulating the same.

Bond with approved security required, and separate bids on the blank forms furnished by the City Engineer required for each piece of work.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all of the bids.

The work will be let by contract on the said 5th day of August, 1870, if permission is not granted before that time to the owners of ground liable to be assessed for the improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain copies of the ordinances regulating the work at the City Engineer's office.

JNO. G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, July 26, 1870. jy27

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Geo. Dreisbach & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, M. R. Hardin withdrawing. Geo. Dreisbach and W. H. Edinger will collect all money due the firm and pay all indebtedness of said firm.

GEO. DREISBACH,
W. H. EDINGER,
M. R. HARDIN.

au5 d12

Notice.

MR. H. W. BOHMER is admitted as a partner in our house, to date from August 1. Style of firm will be unchanged.

GEO. DREISBACH,
W. H. EDINGER.

I CHEERFULLY recommend the new firm.

au2 d12 M. R. HARDIN.

Dissolution.

THE firm of C. & J. Hall was dissolved on the 15th of June by mutual consent, Chapin Hall retiring. The business of the firm will be settled by Jos. Hall, at the office of Hall, Irvine & Merwin, their successors.

Copartnership.

Joseph Hall, Wm. C. Irvine, and Samuel M. Merwin have bought the Jefferson Saw Mills, with the property and stock connected with the same, owned by the late firm of C. & J. Hall, and will continue the business of manufacturing all kinds of building and furniture lumber at the old stand, 433 Fulton st., between Wenzel and Cabel.

jy17 dlmSaW&F HALL, IRVINE & MERWIN.

CANDIDATES.

For Congress—Fifth District.

E. S. CRAIG

Is a candidate for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District, at the November election. jy28 dtf

We are authorized to announce Hon. BOYD WINCHESTER as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Fifth District, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention. jy12 d&wtc

GEO. HILL'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Iron and Cutlery Ware Store,

S. W. Corner Green and Shelby Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

AFTER carrying on my business for 11 years with success, I deem it necessary, for the purpose of supplying the constantly increasing demand of the citizens in the upper part of the city, to enlarge my store, and consequently my stock of goods, and this consists now of a large assortment of all articles pertaining to my line of business, and I am prepared to sell and can sell them as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other wholesale or retail, than any other similar business house in this city, because the store is my own property, and I save thereby paying a high rent. Besides iron and steel wares of all descriptions, I now constantly keep on hand bar iron, springs, axles, steel wagon tires, nails, wagon hubs, spokes, felloes, wagoner, carpenter and cooper tools; also, all kinds of building and cabinet-maker materials. Grocery keepers will find at my store all kinds of slates, tacks, coffee mills, scissors, &c., at cheap rates. Thankful for the liberal patronage extended to me since I commenced business, I trust to be worthy of the same in the future.

jy21 deodlm GEO. HILL.

WM. L. ERNEST. H. C. M'CALL. JOHN G. FARLEY. H. C. McCall & Co. Farley & Co.

ERNEST, McCALL & CO.,

General Commission

AND WAREHOUSE MERCHANTS,

Benton, Lowndes Co., Ala.

WITH unsurpassed facilities, an extensive business acquaintance, and a good run of trade in a thickly-populated section of the cotton-growing belt of Alabama, respectfully tender their services to their friends, and the public generally, for the sale of sugar, molasses, bacon, flour, lard, hay, corn, and oats.

Refer to Lehman, Burr & Co., ex-Gov. T. H. Watts, of Montgomery, Ala.; Foster & Gardiner, L. & J. Touart, Patrick Irwin & Co., Mobile, Ala.; Lehman, Newgass & Co., Cobb, Dolhonde & Co., New Orleans. jy19 dim

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES!

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF Kentucky.

1	Prize of $30,867 is	$30,867
1	Prize of 6,000 are	6,000
2	Prizes of 5,000 are	10,000
5	Prizes of 4,000 are	20,000
5	Prizes of 2,500 are	12,500
5	Prizes of 2,000 are	10,000
40	Prizes of 1,000 are	40,000
55	Prizes of 500 are	27,500
110	Prizes of 250 are	27,500
66	Prizes of 100 are	6,600
66	Prizes of 80 are	5,280
66	Prizes of 60 are	3,960
66	Prizes of 50 are	3,300
4,092	Prizes of 20 are	81,840
35,740	Prizes of 10 are	357,400
36,316	Prizes, amounting to	647,747

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50. This scheme draws every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Small schemes draw daily. Tickets for sale at 91 West Jefferson st. (up stairs), and all lottery offices in Louisville. Write for circular. Address GEO. WEBSTER, General Agent, P. O. Drawer 135, Louisville, Ky. jy12 dim

Ladies, Attention!

BY order of manufacturers, I will sell Corsets warranted with whalebone at 75c; do warranted with 60 do at $1 50; do warranted with 80 do at $2 50; also, Puffed and Tucked Goods at 40c a yard; Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs at 20c; Rich Embroidered Lawn Handkerchiefs at 25c; Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1.

JUST RECEIVED,

Real Valenciennes Laces,
Darned Lace Rivieres,
Embroidered Swiss Insertions, &c., at

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'

Cheap Lace Store,

103½ Fourth St.

jy12

JOHN B. LEWIS

(Late of Warren Mitchell & Co.)

Provision & Produce Broker

For the Sale and Purchase of

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE,

AND

Wholesale Dealer in Pure Kentucky Whiskies,

No. 62 Second st., bet. Main and Market,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

fv8 eodtf

C. B. & J. F. Mitchell & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

87 & 89 LEONARD ST.,

NEW YORK.

fe26 d6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Oats Wanted.

15,000 BUSHELS Oats wanted, for which we will pay the current market rates. J. L. JEFFERSON & BRO., Northwest corner Main and First sts. jy31 d6

Louisville Chancery Court.

W. S. Macrae, Assignee, &c., vs. A. L. Robinson, &c. } No. 25,461.

THE creditors of the late firms of Robinson & Coleman, A. L. & G. Robinson & Co., A. L. Robinson, G. Robinson, S. F. Chapley, and S. J. Killick are notified to present their claims, proven according to law, before me, on or before August 21, 1870.

jy28 d6w THOS. F. SMITH, Com'r Lou. Ch'y Court.

Notice.

HAVING bought the Myers & Co. or Strauss Patent for cleaning and removing the contents of privies or other vaults of offensive matter, we hereby wish to inform the public that we are prepared to clean and remove the contents of any vaults or privy without any offensive smell on or about the premises. Orders left at No. 94 West Main street, between Third and Fourth, will be promptly attended to. [jy14 dlm] THEO. DAUB & CO.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d. jell

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 3 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, Bet. Second and Third. mh5 dtf

FINANCIAL.

Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad Company.

Eight per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

A LIMITED number of these bonds are placed on the market and offered to the public at the low price of eighty-five cents on the dollar and accrued interest, and may be had on application to the Treasurer of the company. No discount or commissions allowed.

The company now propose to sell $200,000 of their late issue of one million of dollars, the payment of which is secured by a mortgage lien on all the property and franchises of the company, embracing the main line of road from Louisville to Lexington and their Short-Line branch road from Lagrange to Cincinnati; in all about 180 miles of completed road in first-rate running order, and in full and successful operation, and on all their equipment, and on all other property and franchises of the company. This mortgage is subordinate to previous liens amounting to a little over $4,100,000; but the whole mortgage liens, including these bonds, amount to little if any over half the cost value of the property.

The bonds are, undoubtedly, a good security and a safe investment for a good return of interest at the price at which they are offered. Those wishing to secure them will do well to make early application. The bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, the interest payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October. The principal is payable at thirty years from date.

Orders from a distance will be filled through such banks or express conveyance as may be directed.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

W. H. BEYNROTH, Sec'y and Treas'r. jy31 d&wim

Mississippi Valley Navigation Co.

OF THE SOUTH AND WEST,

No. 18 Carondelet St.,

NEW ORLEANS.

Capital Stock $1,000,000—Shares $100 Each.

The object of this Company is to build low-pressure steamboats, with water-tight compartments in the hull, and other valuable improvements, to navigate the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

Nearly three hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed by private individuals in cash, labor, and material.

The State of Louisiana has by an act of the Legislature become a cash subscriber to the amount of $100,000.

Over $100,000 acres of good land, amounting in value to nearly $500,000, have been subscribed, which land is increasing in value every day.

The cash subscriptions will be immediately called in, and the Company will place, without unnecessary delay, a line of superior boats on the river, combining great speed, entire safety, elegance, and economy. The earnings of which, in the present absolute need of such boats, will be very large and yield handsome dividends to stockholders.

The following lands have been subscribed, some of which are offered for sale. Plats and descriptions of the same are to be seen at the office:

2,000 acres, Polk co., Texas, $13 per acre	$26,000 00
4,500 acres, Jefferson co., Ark., $5	22,500 00
640 acres, Poinsett " $5	3,200 00
730 acres " $5	3,650 00
730 acres, St. Francis and Crittenden counties, Ark., $5	3,650 00
200 acres, Green and Monroe cos., Ark., $5	1,000 00
5,000 acres, Hopkins co., Texas, $5	25,000 00
4,428 acres, Tyler co., Texas, $5	22,140 00
4,428 acres, Colorado co., Texas, $5	22,140 00
4,172 acres, Brazoria co., Texas, $5	20,860 00
1,600 acres, Caldwell parish, La., $2 50	4,000 00
200 acres, Calhoun co., Ark., $1	200 00
100 acres, " $1	100 00
160 acres, Clark co., Ark., $	1,000 00
800 acres, Washita co., Ark., $1 25	500 00
2,500 acres, Sunflower co., Miss., $2 50	5,207 50
5,000 acres, Franklin co., Tenn., $	25,000 00
1,100 acres, Marion co., Ark., $2	2,200 00
3,240 acres, Mississippi, $5	16,200 00
10,000 acres, Napoleon and Desha cos., Ark., $3	30,000 00
8,000 acres, Crittenden co., Ark., $3	24,000 00
9,000 acres, Tennessee and Missouri, $5	45,000 00
16,000 acres, Arkansas, $3	48,000 00
2,422 acres, Morehouse parish, La., $15	36,330 00
620 acres, St. Landry " $6	3,752 00
160 acres, Caldwell " $2 50	400 00
840 acres, Concordia " $5	4,200 00
200 acres, Tyler co., Texas, $3	600 00
200 acres, Caldwell parish, La., $3 50	700 00
2,380 acres, Madison co., Texas, $5	11,900 00
481 acres, Madison co., Miss., $10	4,810 00
3,940 acres, St. Martins parish, La., $5	19,700 00
2,221 acres, Assumption " $7	15,547 00
99,505 acres	$449,016 50
330 acres, Pike co., Miss., $5	1,650 00
99,835 acres	$450,616 50

Subscriptions to the Stock, either in good land, at reasonable prices, or in cash, will be received until the whole capital is taken up. Books are open at the office of the Company, No. 118 Carondelet st.

B. BLOOMFIELD, Gen'l Ag't, New Orleans.

CHAS. R. BENTON, Sec'y. my5 dtf

Louisville Chemical Works. Established 1857. Organized Jan. 5, 1870. W. S. REDMAN, Pres't. T. W. STARRING, Sec. R. L. POST, Treas. J. LAWRENCE SMITH, J. P. BARNUM, M. D. Chemists. OFFICE AND LABORATORY 12th and HIGH Sts., NEAR THE RAILROAD BRIDGE. LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS

Are prepared to manufacture and supply the trade with all

Chemicals

Used in Medicine and the Arts,

ALL PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

Used in Medicine,

And a full assortment of

Barnum's Perfumery, Fine Soaps, Cosmetics, Toilet Articles, &c.

ap8 eodtf

ROBERT WOOD & CO., PHILADELPHIA, ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS, GARDEN AND CEMETERY ADORNMENTS, CAST, WROUGHT IRON, AND WIRE RAILINGS, FOUNTAINS, VASES, VERANDAS, SETTEES, ARBORS, CHAIRS, SUMMER HOUSES. IRON STAIRS, Spiral and Straight, in every variety of pattern. New and improved styles of Hay Racks, Mangers, Stable Fixtures, Stall Divisions, &c.

PATENT WIRE WORK.

Railings, Store Fronts, Door and Window Guards, Farm Fencing, &c.

BRONZE WORK.

Having fitted up our foundry with special reference to the above class of work, we are now prepared to fill with promptness all orders for BRONZE CASTINGS OF STATUARY, colossal, heroic, and life size.

ORNAMENTAL IRON GOODS.

The largest assortment to be found in the United States, all of which are executed with the express view of pleasing the taste, while they combine all the requisites of beauty and substantial construction.

Purchasers may rely on having all articles carefully boxed and shipped to the place of destination. Designs will be sent to those who wish to make a selection. ap25 d6m

N. W. Horse Nail Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT HAMMERED HORSE NAILS.

Our Nails are manufactured entirely from "Benzon" Iron, and are unsurpassed by any nail in market. They are the

"STANDARD" HORSE NAIL.

Office 68 West Van Buren Street. Factory 56 to 68 West Van Buren, cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO. N. CORWITH, Pres. A. W. KINGSLAND, Sec'y. G. W. SMALLEY, Supt.

Send for sample card and price list. ap15 eod6m

Estb. ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS' 1809.



SAPOLIO THE BEST THING OUT.

For cleaning windows (without water); removing Stains from Marble and Paint; polishing Knives (no scratching); washing Dishes; scrubbing Floors, Floor Cloth, Tables, Bath Tubs, &c.; polishing, Tin, Brass, Iron, Copper, and Steel Wares; removing Gums, Oil, Rust, and Dirt from machinery. Indispensable for House Cleaning, and all uses (except washing clothes). It costs but a few cents, and is sold by all good Grocery, Drug and Notion Stores. Depot 211 Washington street, New York; and 30 Oxford street, London, England. my1 deod6m

RUFER'S

Hotel & Restaurant

THIS Hotel, kept on the European plan, has excellent accommodations for gentlemen, and keeps constantly on hand all the luxuries of the season, including young Grouse, young Squirrels, Woodcock, Jack Snipe, Frog Legs, &c. jy10 d3m

Kentucky Whiskies

10,472 BARRELS NOW IN STORE—80 different brands. Full assortment of sour and sweet mash of seasons '67, '68, '69 and '70, embracing all the popular brands made in this State. Also a fine assortment of pure rye whiskies. As agents for Kentucky distillers, we are authorized, in all cases, to sell at their lowest prices. We invite a personal inspection of our stock.

NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Agents for Ky. Distillers,

jy7 dim 34 Fourth street.

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. R. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. se8 dtf

W. D. TURNER,

Successor to C. U. Sheeve & Co.,

Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,

DEALER IN

Chandeliers, Iron and Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, and Brass Cocks,

No. 130 Third st., bet. Jefferson and Green,

LOUISVILLE, KY. ap28 eod3m

STEINWAY, Chickering, and other Pianos at reduced prices.

Smith's and Mason & Hamlin's Organs at reduced prices.

Price lists furnished. D. P. FAULDS,

je24 eodtf 70 Main st., Sole Agent.

WINTERSMITH'S

TONIC SYRUP,

—OR—

IMPROVED CHILL CURE!

A Certain Remedy for Every Form of FEVER AND AGUE.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic.

Is Pleasant to the Taste.

Chills Once Broken Do Not Return.

It accomplishes the work by removing the cause of the disease. Unlike Chill Remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the Liver and Bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely checking it, as is the case where quinine and arsenic are used, which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines in the market. All who have had Chills and Fever, and have taken quinine or arsenic, are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease.

Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition with no bad effects in any way to be worn off

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

WINTERSMITH'S

WORM CANDY

—OR—

SANTONIN LOZENGES!

The most reliable Vermifuge ever offered to the public. Entirely harmless. Safe for children of any age.

Thousands of children die annually for want of a reliable Worm Destroyer. This can be depended upon as a certain remedy.

CHILDREN ARE FOND OF THEM

Extract from letters received daily: "Send me one gross Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges. None others give the same satisfaction."

Price 25 cents per box.

WINTERSMITH'S

IODIZED

Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,

The Great Blood Purifier,

Contains three grains Iodide Potash to the dose.

A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood,

SUCH AS

Scrofula or King's Evil,	Pimples on the Face, Boils,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas,
Rheumatic Diseases,	Sore Eyes,
Syphilis,	Scald-Head,
Mercurial Diseases,	Tetter Affections,
Dyspepsia,	General Debility,
Costiveness,	Low Spirits,
Liver Complaint,	Female Complaints,
Loss of Appetite,	&c.

It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

WINTERSMITH'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

AND

Pareira Brava,

THE GREAT DIURETIC,

A CERTAIN AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR

Calculus Gravel, Non-retention or Incontinence of the Urine, Mucous Discharges, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gleet, Diabetes, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

It has all the virtues of the fresh Buchu leaves, greatly increased in its efficacy by being combined with the other ingredients (Pareira Brava, Cubebs, Juniper Berries, and Spirits of Nitre) in such a way as to add greatly to its curative powers.

In all cases of weakness arising from diseases that have been neglected or not properly cured it is a specific. It is also of great service in many diseases peculiar to the female sex, and especially is it so at that period termed a

CHANGE OF LIFE.

Prepared with great care and skill by chemist of long experience.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,

[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.]

Wholesale Druggists,

272 Main Street, bet. Seventh and Eighth

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

General Wholesale Agents

☞ For sale by all Druggists. ja3

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Cincinnati

SHORT-LINE R. R.

Four Trains Daily, Time 4 Hours

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail, daily, except Sunday	4:15 a m	10:30 p m
Cincinnati Southern Fast Line, daily, except Sunday	7:15 a m	5:30 p m
Cincinnati Express, daily	4:30 p m	12:25 p m
Cincinnati Night Express, daily, except Saturday	11:15 p m	5:30 a m
Lexington & Frankfort Mail, daily, except Sunday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lexington & Frankfort Express, daily, except Sunday	2:30 p m	[illegible]
Lagrange Accommodation, daily, except Sunday	5:40 p m	8:10 a m

jel3 dtf SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD.

To Grayson Springs and Back in One Day

ON and after Monday, June 27, 1870, persons leaving Louisville on the 5:30 A. M. Memphis and Nashville mail train will reach Grayson Springs for dinner. Leaving Grayson Springs at 6:30 P. M., reach Louisville at 10:25 P. M.

GEORGE F. McLEOD, Ch. Engineer.

T. H. WOOLDRIDGE, Div. Engineer. my31 dtf

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE

North, East, and West,

VIA THE

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line

J., M. & I. R. R.

THREE trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as follows:

7:15 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday. Through to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and New York without change, via Pan-Handle. Drawing-room cars through to Cleveland via Bee Line.

2:30 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and New York, via Bee Line, without change.

10:50 P. M. daily except Saturday, making connections East and West, with through car to St. Louis.

Night cars with reclining chairs free.

Notice—On Sunday through cars to the Eastern cities, via Pan-Handle, will be run from the Depot 2:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the office, corner of Main and Third streets, Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.

HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

S. E. CAREY, G. T. A.

June 1, 1870.

Louisville and Nashville

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

[June 12, 1870.]

Leave.		Arrive.
6:00 A. M.	Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail	10:15 P. M.
5:45 P. M.	Nashville, Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express	6:40 A. M.
12:20 A. M.	Nashv. & Southeastern R'y Mail	1:40 P. M.
8:25 A. M.	Richmond & Mt. Vernon R'y Mail	2:10 P. M.
5:40 P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation	8:25 A. M.

☞ Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway.

au1 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS BRANNAN

WILL reopen her School for small children Monday, Sept. 5, at her residence, 349 Third street, between Broadway and York. au4 d6e5

Miami Medical College,

Of Cincinnati.

NEXT regular session begins Oct. 4, 1870. Professor's tickets, $40. Send for regular announcement. GEO. MENDENHALL, M. D., Dean.

E. B. STEVENS, M. D., Secy. au4 d2&w2

St. Louis University,

St. Louis, Mo.

THE 51st annual session of studies in the St. Louis University will open on Monday, Sept. 5, 1870. Terms—Board and tuition per session of 10 months, $250. For catalogue, &c., apply to J. C. Webb, Louisville, Ky., or address Rev. F. H. STUNTEBECK, S. J., President. au1 dim*

CECILIAN COLLEGE,

(CATHOLIC, MALE,)

ON E. & P. R. R., in the country. Boarders per 20 weeks, $100. Address H. A. CECIL & BROS., Elizabethtown, Ky. au3 d6w*

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute,

TROY, N. Y.—Full course of instruction in Civil, Mining, and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director. au3 d30

Notice.

THE property of the Presbyterian Female School being now under the control of the Trustees, arrangements are being made to reopen the school in September next, at the school building on Sixth street, and to continue it as a first-class female school, according to the original design in establishing said school. L. L. WARREN,

au2 d5 President of Board of Trustees.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE,

Law Department.

TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION.

Hon. HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D., Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity, and Commercial Law.

Hon. WM. F. BULLOCK, Professor of the Law of Real Property, Law of Contracts, and Criminal Law.

Hon. HENRY J. STITES, Professor of the History and Science of Law, including Pleading, Evidence, and International Law.

THE twenty-fifth session of the School will commence on the first Monday in October next and continue five months.

A valuable Library is in the School. Students will furnish their own text-books.

The Diploma is a license to practice law.

The fee is $30 to each Professor, and the Matriculation fee $5. Graduation fee $10.

Communications should be addressed to

Professor PIRTLE,

jy28 eodtOct At Louisville, Ky.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

VIRGINIA.

Gen. R. E. LEE, President.

THE next session will begin Sept. 15 and end June 22. Expenses $325 to $375. For particulars, apply to the CLERK OF FACULTY,

jy12 deod13 Lexington, Va.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, English and French, for young ladies and misses. Boarding and day pupils, 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Pa., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MAD. D'HERVILLY,

jy12 deod3m Principal.

Forest Academy,

A MALE SCHOOL, situated on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, 12 miles from Louisville, by B. H. McCOWN, Principal and Proprietor, assisted by three professors.

The school has a liberal charter, and secures to its pupils all the advantages of a thorough and practical education, preparing them for any profession. The school maintains its discipline mainly by influences of home association and the sacred Scriptures. For ample information, apply for catalogues to

B. H. McCOWN,

Anchorage Postoffice, L. C. & L. R. R.

P. S.—Music, instrumental and vocal, is taught regularly—the latter without charge. jy1 deod3el

Hocker Female College,

LEXINGTON, KY.

THIS large and successful institution will begin its second session on

Monday, September 12, 1870.

In its eligible site, its capacious and elegant building, and able Faculty Hocker College offers superior advantages to those seeking a thorough intellectual, moral, and aesthetic education for their daughters. Terms moderate. For catalogues and further information address

J. M. HOCKER, Proprietor,

au1 dtf or ROBT. GRAHAM, A. M., President.

Georgetown College

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE next sessions of these institutions will open September 5. For catalogues address Dr. N. N. CRAWFORD or Prof. J. J. RUCKER, Georgetown, Ky. jy21 dim

HAMBLETON COLLEGE,

Elizabethtown, Ky.

THIS school resumes operations on the first Monday of September, 1870. Entire expense for 40 weeks, $92. For particulars, address

jy23 dtSe10 REV. J. W. BEAGEN, Principal.

ECLECTIC INSTITUTE,

Nos. 37 and 39 Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md.

MRS. LETITIA TYLER SEMPLE, PRINCIPAL.

THIS school for young ladies will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15, 1870, and close the last week in June, 1871. Number of pupils limited to 40. For circulars, &c., apply by letter to the Principal. jy22 dow

REMOVAL.

Removal.

DR. C. EHRMAN, SR., has removed his office to 111 Jefferson street, up stairs, Room 2, bet. Third and Fourth, opposite Courier-Journal office. au5 d5*

No. 136 Main st. No. 136 Main st.

REMOVAL.

WALTON & BROTHERS,

WE have removed to our new store, No. 136 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, where we are now opening a new and magnificent stock of French, English, and Iron-Stone CHINA, Bohemian, French, and American GLASSWARE, Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Hotel, Steamboat, and House Furnishing Goods, which we will offer, either at wholesale or retail, at the very lowest prices.

We invite the attention of steamboat owners, merchants, hotel proprietors, and housekeepers to an examination of our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

jy28 dim WALTON & BROTHERS.

HOTELS.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW YORK. REDUCTION IN HOTEL PRICES. On and after July 15, 1870, the price of board will be four dollars per day.

jy15 dim. SIMEON LELAND & CO.

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

U. S. HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.,

BURTON & STOCKTON, PROPRIETORS.

This Hotel has been

REFITTED AND FURNISHED.

oc11 dtf

LAWYERS.

THO. S. BRAMLETTE. E. T. DURRETT.

BRAMLETTE & DURRETT,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Office at 106 west side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets.

LOUISVILLE.......... KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. se6 dtf

MEDICAL.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

IF THE SCIENTIFIC BODIES OF EUROPE, HAVING ENDORSED THE VIRTUE AND VALUE OF HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, HAVE BESTOWED UPON ITS ORIGINATOR MANY MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS, then we feel certain that our Consumptive here will with confidence, the world over, invalid take it as the best tonic of the day, with Loss of Appetite, [illegible] the Malt Extract is a constant health-restoring drink and beverage. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. TARRANT & CO., 278 Greenwich st., New York, Sole Agents for the United States, &c. jy31 d-WF&M

GRIMAULT and Co.

Chemists to the Emperor.

45, RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

FRENCH MEDECINES

DR. LERAS'

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON

Clear as spring water and tasteless, has the advantage over all other ferruginous preparations of containing Iron and Phosphorus, which are the elements of blood. It cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestion, dysmenorrhea, anemia, general debility and poorness of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

ASTHMA

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Recent experiments in France, England and Germany, have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affection especially when belladonna, stramonium and opium have failed to give relief.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

MATICO

CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe, recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and to copaiba and cubebs. Require the signature: GRIMAULT AND CO.

NO MORE DIFFICULT OR PAINFUL DIGESTION

BURIN DU BUISSON

DIGESTIVE LOZENGES.

This delicious preparation is always prescribed, by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangement of the digestive functions, such as gastritis, gastralgia, long and laborious digestions, wind in the stomach and bowels, emaciation, jaundice and complaints of the liver and loins.

They are considered by physicians as being superior to the celebrated Vichy Lozenges.

Agents in Louisville,

je16 dlawFly PETER, POWERS & COOPER.

RHEUMATISM.

Munroe's Rheumatic Cure.

THE best and most reliable article in the market for the permanent cure of Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections, for sale by all druggists.

H. C. LLOYD, Sole Agent.

my8 d3uW&Fly N. W. cor. Seventh and Walnut.

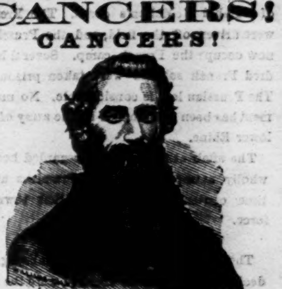
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Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1870.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

A woman dentist is operating in Garnett, Kansas.

A St. Louis man is seeking divorce from two wives.

A Miss Clara Duffy outswims everything at Cape May.

Five counties in northern Ohio have each an "Old Maids' Society."

The Chicago Post thinks the Imperial infant will shortly go to Brest.

A faithful Kansas wife travels with her paralytic husband lashed to her back.

Grant and Gen. Buford met at Long Branch the other day and talked horse.

The Glasgow Times thinks Gen. Lewis will demolish Golladay's "sophisteries."

Logan is the squirt of the American Congress. The position is one of his own choosing.

The latest humbug in New York is a "blood barometer, to test the purity of the blood—price, five cents."

The old National Intelligencer has been removed to New York, and will be published under the management of Mr. Delmar.

Jim Fisk has prohibited the sale of the New York Tribune on the Erie Railway and on his steamers because the Tribune showed up Erie iniquities.

A deputation of priests of the Cincinnati diocese has left for New York to welcome Archbishop Purcell, on his return from the Ecumenical Council.

S. Baring Gould, LL. D., asserts, without fear of contradiction, that "the thalami optici are the essential ganglia of the sensory tracts, as the corpora striata are of the motor."

A man walked into a Providence station-house a few days since, and asked to be arrested for stealing $26 one year ago. The gentlemanly conservators of the peace yielded.

The Newark Courier says that "Joseph Jefferson, the celebrated comedian, is experimenting on what he knows about farming at Hoboken. As a farmer he is thought to be about the equal of Rip Van Winkle."

There is a French librarian near Berkeley Square, London, who has taken the trouble, for the sake of his female subscribers, to mark in his catalogue with an asterisk all those novels which a mamma may allow her daughters to read.

An observant writer in the New York Express notes that every year the mortality among the veterans of 1812 is uncommonly great, but that, notwithstanding this continual havoc among our country's ancient defenders, they do not seem to diminish in numbers.

A man in Concord has in his possession a biscuit which was set upon the table at the collation given on Lafayette's visit to that town in 1825. It is of oblong shape, has stamped upon it the words, "Welcome, Gen. Lafayette," and many of the letters can be still distinguished.

Mlle. M., of the Paris opera, has very pretty teeth, and in order to exhibit her ivory whiteness, constantly forms her mouth into a smile. A spiteful little lady friend of hers said to her the other evening, "You know, my dear, you can close up your canine exhibition a little. We have seen it already."

The following from the New York Star would indicate that Brick Pomeroy's "red-hot" New York Democrat has proven a failure: "Mr. Pomeroy has sold the Evening Democrat to Gideon J. Tucker, he who once held forth in the Surrogate's office. "Brick" will now rejoice, and Mr. Tucker will find an easy outlet for surplus cash." The Star heads the paragraph "A Good Sell."

"When I am in a crowded car," said a male advocate of woman's rights, "and a lady comes in, I think it is the duty of some man to get up and give her his seat. I look around the car to see if any man in the crowd looks like making a move in that direction, and when I see them all keep their seats, I hide my face behind my newspaper and blush for my sex."

Some singular facts concerning the different stimulants used by eminent men are given by an English writer, Dr. Paris, in his "Pharmacologia." Hobbes drank cold water when he was desirous of making a strong intellectual effort. Newton smoked, Bonaparte took snuff, Pope strong coffee, Byron gin and water, Wedderburn, the first Lord Ashburton, always placed a blister on his chest when he had to make a great speech.

Mr. James King, a respectable citizen of Dover, N. H., recently celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday and second wedding-day simultaneously, by leading to the hymeneal altar a blooming bride of seventy-six. The bridegroom is as active as a man of twenty-five, and can mow half a ton of hay before breakfast. Mrs. King had previously lived in wedlock with a man for half a century, and was not at all a stranger to the duties of a wife.

The Cincinnati Commercial, "without wishing to express any opinion as to the young man's guilt," makes the disclosure that Washington Nathan was engaged to be married to a young lady of Cincinnati, the daughter of a prominent citizen now deceased, and that Mr. Benjamin Nathan, the murdered man, who was a thorough Israelite, has declared more than once that if his son married a lady of Christian parentage and education he would cut him off with a shilling.

Of Dr. Evans, who was "authorized to reject the offer of Gen. Sheridan and other Americans who were anxious to serve against Prussia," the New York Star says: "Dr. Evans is a dentist, who, having been made tooth-carpenter to the Emperor, is thus supposed to have things direct from the mouth of his August Majesty. It is highly probable Napoleon has made him private secretary of American affairs, it being the royal custom to promote foreigners, and particularly Americans, to high and confidential offices. To be sure."

Because the murdered Mr. Nathan happened to be a millionaire the papers are printing a great deal of bosh about the unfortunate man and his family. For instance the following: "One of the daughters, plunged in the very depths of woe, exclaimed to her stern and silent mother, 'Oh, mother, do cry with me! Oh, mother, do cry with me!' But the mother, though doubtless feeling the keenest pangs of grief, gave no sign thereof. Another of the emotional daughters, while sobbing and wringing her hands, exclaimed to a stoical sister: 'Oh, why don't you weep! Oh, why don't you weep for poor papa!' It seems almost sacrilegious thus to draw aside the veil which appropriately shields this afflicted family from the public gaze, and we do so from only the kindest motives. These facts are important to enable the people to comprehend actions which, though innocent in themselves, might be unintentionally interpreted adversely to those who have been placed under the most serious imputations."

A Long Branch letter in the New York Commercial Advertiser says: "A very interesting incident occurred at the club house at the race course the other day. General Buford and General Van Vliet occupied seats at the table opposite each other. They were cadets at West Point, graduated about the same time, and served together in the army for a brief term, and parted. They had not met for over twenty years. Buford, who was then a tall, lean stripling, is now a giant in proportion, weighing about two hundred and fifty pounds. General Van Vliet has seen hard service, and time had handled him with delicate hands—his hair white with the frost of many winters, and his bronzed face had changed him much. "Who is your friend opposite?" inquired Gen. Van Vliet of Mr. Dinsmore. "Why," exclaimed the ever good-natured Dinsmore, "don't you know General Buford?" "What, my old comrade at West Point!" Both gentlemen arose, and, not satisfied with a hearty shake of hands, embraced each other as affectionately as a pair of lovers. "Yes," said the veteran Van Vliet, "there was a little unpleasantness between us a few years ago, but it's all right now." "You're right, General," continued Buford, taking him by the hand, "we are all for the Union once more."

A Tribune correspondent writes as follows about what he saw and heard of the opera in Paris when Marie Sass sang the Marseillaise: "In the foyer I saw Emile de Girardin and Paul de Cassagnac, having a seat in the same row with me. I had the pleasure at the beginning and end of every act to be squeezed by that noble personage in his efforts to get his chair. I watched him closely while the hymn was intoning, and there was something worth noting in his perfect immobility in the midst of the delirium of the crowd. For Paul de Cassagnac is at this moment the hero of the war in the Imperial circle, and means blood. He is deeply in earnest, and enjoys the hour like a tiger. A few months ago he was hissed and insulted at the theater; a few days ago he was cheered as wildly in the streets by the same crowd, and, to do him justice, he seemed to care as much for one as the other. Marie Sass could not sing, for she was too much excited, and if she had she couldn't have been heard, for everybody was doing his best to outsing her; but she made the gestures, and that was something. She was dressed most absurdly—she is fat as Alboni and homely as her name—in a white sort of make-believe Greek dress, with an immense blue velvet mantle covered over with Napoleonic bees! The force of snobbery and lickspittle couldn't further go, for what, in heaven's name, has the Marseillaise to do with the Napoleons? However, this may prove itself some day, and it may be found that the Marseillaise is easier to let loose than it is to chain up."

ADDRESS OF THE Faculty of the Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Ky., TO THE PHYSICIANS AND MEDICAL STUDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, And to All Who Feel Interested in the Cause and Responsibility of Medical Education.

Medical Education—Medical Fees—Opinions and Testimony of the Great Men in Medicine—The Duty of the Hour—The Permanent Policy of the Louisville Medical College, Etc.

The American Medical Association, which was organized in 1847, grappled at its first meeting with the difficult question of reform in medical education. Its published transactions are full of resolutions and reports and edicts upon the subject, and yet, after twenty years of toil, we find the question still under consideration, as far apparently from a satisfactory solution as at the inception of the work. The grand mistake of the association for the first ten or twelve years consisted in the assumption of a right to dictate to and regulate the medical colleges. It had not learned what it has since fully appreciated; that its power is a moral power only; one which can be always with impunity resisted. The association now practically admits that it is wholly devoid of power, and, by inaction or evasion, confesses its helplessness, when its edicts are repudiated. The Louisville Medical College, with a few others, has recognized the legislation of the association, but the medical colleges of America have, as a rule, openly defied and severely repudiated it. The association now practically admits that it has no power to control the medical colleges; and it has none. If, instead of attempting to prescribe terms and impose conditions, it had adopted from the first its more recent policy of asking the voluntary co-operation of the schools in some reasonable and well-matured and well-determined scheme of improvement, good results might long since have been realized. If, instead of charging them with high crimes and misdemeanors, and demanding confession and amendment under penalty of its full excommunication, it had civilly invoked their attention to the abuses which were known to exist, and which were as much deplored by the better class of schools as by the association itself, and had clearly indicated their nature, sources and remedies, it might have secured the cordial co-operation of all good schools, and thus have been enabled to act with a reasonable prospect of effecting important practical improvement in the management of the educational institutions of the country. If there are abuses in the existing system of medical education which are susceptible of correction, it is very certain that this correction must be brought about by the voluntary action of those who have control of the educational establishments. No compulsory process is applicable to the case since there is no body or association of men, lay or professional, which has any positive authority over the schools or their teachers. True, the Legislatures of the different States might exercise a limited influence within their several jurisdictions, but until all of the States agree in their mode of regulation, and unite for the purpose of inaugurating a system of education and a code of ethics for the schools, which shall be uniform throughout the Union, it will be impossible to consummate any change from the existing state of things, other than such as shall commend itself to the teachers themselves by virtue of its intrinsic merit and its ready adaptability to the actual demands of an enlightened public sentiment.

The association having at length, however, realized the important fact that its actions can never assume the force of positive laws, and become compulsory or imperative in their operation upon the managers and teachers of the colleges; having on the contrary realized fully that the authority of the schools is infinitely more potential with the mass of the profession and with the public at large, than that of the association itself, wisely determined to change its tactics and try the virtue of self-imposed laws, and to this end, in 1858, remanded the whole question to the colleges themselves, by inviting them to meet in convention and adopt and report a plan of reform in which they could or would co-operate. In compliance with this invitation the schools generally sent delegates to a convention which sat in this city in May, 1859, a few days previous to the regular annual meeting of the association. This convention adjourned after a short session without agreeing upon any plan or scheme of reform; but seeming to recognize the necessity of some change in the general management of the educational interests which it represented, appointed a committee of conference to act jointly with a committee of the association in preparing a report to be submitted at the annual meeting of the association in June, 1860. This joint committee reported a series of resolutions which were adopted by the association, but which, though approved by the colleges, have nevertheless been generally disregarded in practice. Indeed, not one of the suggested changes or improvements has been carried into effect in any college in the Union.

The war interrupted the regular meetings of the association for several years, but at the first meeting after the war the effort to induce the colleges to impose some wholesome regulations upon themselves was renewed. At the meeting in Baltimore in 1866 it was "Resolved that the association most earnestly request the medical colleges of the country to hold a convention for thoroughly revising the whole system of medical college instruction for the purpose of establishing more uniformity of time and a more systematic course of instruction for the whole, and a committee be appointed to carry out this resolution." This committee, consisting of Drs. N. S. Davis, Worthington Hooker, and G. V. Shattuck, issued their call for the convention to occur coincidently with the succeeding meeting of the association, and this call was so well responded to that twenty-four delegates, representing nineteen different colleges, convened on May 3d, 1867, in Cincinnati, and adopted a series of resolutions announcing certain propositions, and declaring "that the adoption of said propositions and their faithful practical execution by medical colleges" would lead to many desirable results. These propositions were indorsed by the association in these emphatic terms:

Resolved, That this association most cordially approves of the whole action of the convention of delegates from medical colleges, assembled in Cincinnati May 3d, 1867, and urges its practical adoption by all the medical colleges in our country.

But to this day not one of the proposed reforms has been carried into full practical execution by any one of the colleges represented in that convention, nor by any other.

At the meeting in Washington City in 1868 the association, in utter despair of accomplishing any good by any action of which it was capable, thus

Resolved, That the American Medical Association refers the whole subject of medical education to the faculties of the regular medical colleges of the nation, pledging itself to adopt and enforce any system or plan that may be agreed upon by two-thirds of all recognized medical colleges.

Resolved, That this resolution be referred to the committee already acting in this matter, and they are requested to report within two years from this session.

At the expiration of the two years the committee have nothing to report but the final action of the convention of teachers, which wound up its protracted labors at its recent meeting in Washington with this most "lame and impotent conclusion:"

Resolved, That in the judgment of this convention the propositions adopted in 1867 by the convention of delegates from medical colleges embody a system of collegiate medical education in the highest degree commendable, and which, if they could be generally carried into effect, would tend to elevate the medical profession—that nevertheless the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Medicine must be practically determined by each medical college for itself, by the average attainments of its students and by other considerations of which it alone can judge.

Virtually accepting the monstrous proposition that inferior students, with inferior education, may become good enough doctors for some localities.

Thus has the Association failed as signally in its efforts to induce the schools to impose voluntary checks upon themselves as it did in its attempt to constrain them by its own mandatory edicts. Forgetting or overlooking the self-evident fact that the colleges can and do impress the minds of their respective alumni with their own peculiar and often narrow and selfish views, in reference to what is sufficient or necessary, both in regard to instruction and ethics, and that the impressions thus made are not likely to be effaced during the period of active professional life, or if so, in comparatively rare instances, it has deluded itself with the idea that it could construct and direct the plan of instruction for these institutions, whilst, in reality, it has been constantly baulked and defeated in all of its beneficent measures by the action of professional delegates, who have always managed to embarrass all reformatory reports with such utopian and impracticable suggestions as to furnish convenient excuses for refusing or failing to adopt and enforce their recommendations.

From this review of the doings of the association and the convention of teachers, it will be seen that we are left without any other guide in the adoption of our policy in reference to the important questions of preliminary and professional education than the practice of the schools already in existence, and, as there is no uniformity amongst these, we are at last compelled to decide for ourselves whether we will make our policy conform to that of the best schools in the larger cities, and thus claim equality with the foremost, or descend to the level of the numerous colleges of the smaller towns, and thus admit that there is a cheap and inferior medicine for the million and a higher and better medicine for the favored few. For, after all, this is the real question: Is there a better medical science for the rich and a meaner medical science for the poor, or is it not, on the contrary, the high and sacred mission of the medical profession to see that the blessings of medical science descend, like the mercy of heaven, alike upon the rich and the poor?

Holding as we do that no authority should ever be given by the State to grant the medical degree except upon the condition that the recipient has been previously thoroughly instructed in all that is necessary to make a first-rate practitioner; that every citizen ought to confide in the good faith of those who, under charters from the State, undertake to issue diplomas of proficiency and skill to practitioners of medicine; and believing that this is what the State intends and demands of all corporate bodies to which she grants this privilege, we shall endeavor to make our course of instruction full and complete, and to introduce graduates who can compare advantageously with those of the best schools in the Union; and to this end we shall adhere to the highest standard of preliminary and professional education now enforced in the most favored schools of our larger cities.

FEES.

The question of fees had never engaged the formal attention of the Medical Association until 1868. In 1868 a committee was raised by the association to call another convention of the medical colleges "for the purpose of thoroughly revising the present system of medical college instruction." In the letter of invitation sent out by this committee to the different medical schools, we find this clause:

"We would also respectfully suggest that all delegates to such convention be prepared to consider fully and act upon the following subjects:

"1. The adoption of a more uniform and just rate of lecture fees by all the colleges of this country."

The convention, however, which assembled, in obedience to this invitation, in Cincinnati in 1867, failed to notice, in its published report, this first subject to which its attention had been invited, though it considered and reported in reference to many less important subjects.

In 1869 the question was brought directly and formally before the association in two distinct forms—first, in the regular annual report on medical education, by Dr. Reeve, and again in the series of resolutions offered by Dr. Gaillard.

Doctor Reeve says in his report:

"But by some colleges of our country the fees have been placed extremely low. We cannot but look upon this as exceedingly unfortunate. Where an institution pursuing this course is located in the immediate neighborhood of others it gives grounds for suspicion of the dishonorable motives we have just denounced; and in any and every instance it exerts a decidedly injurious influence upon medical education and upon the profession. It is not according to human nature to furnish for almost nothing an article which is really valuable and which cannot be obtained elsewhere for less than five or six times as much. So palpable is this that it cannot be overlooked, and no amount of special pleading would convince an individual of ordinary intelligence that if the price of an article be placed exceedingly below its known average value, there must be a corresponding deterioration in its quality. Again, extremely low fees for medical instruction act injuriously upon the profession by operating as a bid to men of few attainments and low character to enter it. In proportion as the facilities for entering a profession are increased, those unprepared by education, by culture, by association, or by intellectual pursuits are encouraged to aspire to it. Attracted by higher social position or by the hope of leading a more indolent life, young men abandon other callings in life and undertake solemn responsibilities for which they begin too late to properly fit themselves. The effect is obvious, and has been well stated by one of the most eminent of our brethren. 'Every ignorant man,' says Dr. Geo. E. Paget, of London, 'admitted into our profession has an injurious influence on the estimation in which the entire body is held. His demerits have a tendency to lower us throughout the circle in which he is known. The want of confidence in him—the want of respect for him—begot distrust and disrespect for the profession in general.'"

This report was adopted without objection, but, according to the standing rule of the association, this adoption did not necessarily involve an indorsement of the opinions or views of the reporter.

Dr. Gaillard's resolutions were referred to a special committee, with instruction to report in 1870. To test the sense of the association, however, on the main question involved in the resolutions, this motion was made by him and was carried unanimously:

That the adoption of a uniform rate of collegiate fees, one hundred and twenty dollars being the minimum, be accepted as the sentiment and desire of this association.

At the late meeting in Washington Doctor Hammer, of St. Louis, moved the adoption of the series of resolutions which had been referred to the committee in 1869, but this motion was tabled.

So far, therefore, as the action of the association is concerned, the question may be regarded as still *sub lite*, and hence we are left in regard to this subject exactly where we have found ourselves in reference to the questions of preliminary and professional education, with no other guide than the practice of existing schools, and as this practice is anything but uniform, we might, if we desired to run the race of downward competition with our sister institutions, abandon the policy heretofore announced, and open our doors for low fees or no fees, without violating any rule of the great American association, to which we pledged our allegiance a year ago; or infringing the practice of the schools, since we might show precedents amongst the schools represented in the association for any rate of fees from ten dollars for the full set of tickets up to $140. But so firmly are we convinced that the reduction of tuition fees below the rates now demanded by the schools of the great Atlantic cities must tend to lessen the dignity and impair the respectability and usefulness of the medical profession, that though not supported as we had hoped to be by the deliberate verdict of the Medical Association, we shall still adhere to this policy, in the full conviction that it involves principles which cannot be honorably abandoned—principles which have been respected and held sacred by good and true men in and out of the profession in all ages and in all countries.

When the greatest of Grecian lecturers, Isocrates, four centuries before the Christian era, said of his low-fee rivals who were proposing to teach their pupils "to be wise and happy and just," for less than half the usual fee, "They who teach wisdom ought certainly to be wise themselves: but if any man was to sell such a bargain for such a price, he would be convicted of the most evident folly," he proclaimed the principle that to secure the services of truly qualified teachers, the reward must be just and liberal. And when Adam Smith, in his letter to Dr. Cullen, declared that the reduction of the cost of professional education, whether by means of fees or public endowment, below the standard of its real value, would so increase the number of professional men that their "necessities would oblige them in general to content themselves with a very miserable recompense, to the entire degradation of the now respectable professions of law and physic," he proclaimed the principle that to cheapen professional education would be, in effect, "to abandon the professions to an inferior class of practitioners, with whom no community could safely trust its health," or its life and reputation. "We trust," he says, "our health to the physicians, our fortune, and sometimes our life and reputation to the lawyer and attorney. Such confidence could not safely be reposed in people of a very mean or low condition. Their reward must be such, therefore, as may give them that rank in society which so important a trust requires."

For these two reasons, thus plainly and forcibly presented, first—that small fees are not likely to induce really able men to devote themselves to the business of teaching; and, secondly—that such fees will surely tempt inferior and poorly qualified young men to seek admittance into the profession in such numbers as to "sink its rewards so low that it would not be worth any man's while to educate his son to the medical profession at his own expense;" for these reasons, we repeat, all true friends of the profession have ever deplored and deprecated the introduction of pecuniary rivalry into the competitions, whether of medical teachers or medical practitioners. Downward pecuniary competition in the ordinary course of private practice is everywhere reprobated and condemned. In any community in this or any other civilized country, the practitioner of medicine who dares watch at the office door of a professional neighbor, and tempt his patients by an offer to practice for lower fees is at once stricken from the roll of honor and consigned to merited ignominy and disgrace. Can the conduct of a medical school faculty, who undertake to seduce off the pupils from a sister institution by similar temptations, be regarded as less disgraceful? On the contrary, is not the offense in the latter case all the more reprehensible by reason of the conspicuous and influential position of the offenders? However unworthy the faculty of a medical college may be, the position they occupy is unquestionably one of influence, and if not so used as to be made influential for good, will most assuredly be perverted to the purposes of mischief. If its occupants fail to invoke successfully the benign and philanthropic benefits which are the legitimate objects of their mission, they will in all probability succeed in scattering broadcast the baleful fruits of quackery and imposture

"Si flectere nequeo superos Acheronta movebunt."

That the two evils in question have engaged the serious attention of the ablest members of the profession and that they have been seen in the light in which we have here regarded them, we propose to show by a few brief quotations. In reference to the effect of low fees upon the teachers themselves we shall make two quotations from many. Sir Charles Bell in 1834 insisted "that government should equalize the fees paid for lectures, because inferior teachers offer to teach at half price; their recommendation is that they give their certificates cheaply." And the late Professor Charles Caldwell, of this city, known both in this country and Europe as one of the most accomplished teachers of his time, says: "It may be said that we allege that nothing great and useful can be done on the score of instruction without money. We do allege this openly and challenge refutation. We simply contend that the laborer is worthy of his hire. The more work he does and the better he does it, the higher the wages he deserves and must receive; and those who assert the contrary are uninformed or insincere."

Touching the influence of cheap teaching upon the character of medical classes, Sir Astley Cooper said to a committee of the British Parliament: "I know the consequence of gratuitous education. It has happened to me repeatedly to have an opportunity of introducing into the profession the sons of persons who were in a lower sphere of life. They have been generally bad sons and bad subjects; they despise their parents; they will not mix with their family; and the system destroys the best feelings of the heart. If by talent and industry they could not conquer the disadvantage of poverty at the start, their parents should be content to put them at some humbler calling." And the late Daniel Drake, so widely and favorably known as a medical scholar and educator, said to a committee of the Ohio Legislature: "I believe a low price to be calculated, in the estimation of the profession, to disgrace a school. It creates an impression that the trustees believe the professors cannot attract students but by saving them money." Mr. Mapother, of Dublin, in a late prize essay on the medical profession, says: "The schools which hold out lower terms are sure to attract the idle and imperfectly educated." And M. Guizot says, in reference to cheap professional education, that it multiplies in the professions "men of the second order and the obscure and idle multitude."

In view of the degrading tendency of this vicious system of downward competition, now so prevalent in our midst, it is scarcely probable that any progress will ever be made in educational reform until the practice of underbidding in the matter of fees is effectually and finally estopped. The faculty that attempts to draw classes by offering the inducement of low fees, will scarcely incur the risk of driving their pupils off by enjoining or enforcing a very high standard of qualification in the matter of professional acquirement. Having committed itself to the policy of cheap education, it can scarcely be expected to say to any pupil who has become an eligible candidate for graduation, You must continue your studies a year longer, and incur the expense of another year's board, and submit to another year's loss of time; because this would be contravening the policy by which the pupil had been attracted and running the risk at the same time of losing the graduation fee, which in such schools makes up a large portion of the emoluments of the teachers. Nor would it be compatible with the cheap policy to exact a very long attendance upon any single course of lectures, nor to require attendance upon more than the minimum number of courses. Nor, indeed, could such a faculty, with any show of consistency, refuse any pupil admittance to its halls because he had not previously spent money, or time, which is money, in gaining a preliminary education. The dogma that medical students are entitled to free or cheap medical education involves, almost of necessity, the admission of their right to a rapid and easy obtaining of the medical diploma. The agreement to give this education at small cost is tantamount to a declaration that it is a small thing and of little value; that anybody can impart the knowledge necessary to such an education, and that it can be done so easily and at so little outlay of mental force, that the paltry sum of a few dollars is sufficient compensation for the time and talent required for the work. No one can reasonably doubt that these inferences are fairly deducible from the premises, and at any rate that medical students will almost invariably adopt and act upon them, to the manifest prejudice of that due appreciation of the dignity of the profession, without which no adequate estimate of the difficulty to be encountered in the prosecution of its study nor of the responsibility involved in its practice will be possible to them.

We maintain, therefore, that the condition precedent to any real improvement in the plan of instruction of our medical colleges is the settlement of the question of the compensation for the work which such improvement demands. If this work is to be effectively done it must be committed to the care of able and honorable teachers, and if such teachers are to undertake it they must not only have a reasonable prospect of reward but also a reasonable certainty that they will not be compelled to recognize as their equals in honor the representatives of faculties who are laboring to thwart and defeat all efforts toward improvement by practically proclaiming the insignificance and worthlessness of the work by tendering the diploma for little or nothing but the diploma fee.

In all enlightened countries it is found advantageous, or, at least, convenient, for professional men to receive diplomas or degrees, and hence they are sought, often without much reference to the standing or character of the faculties or corporations granting them, and for this reason the chartered medical colleges, however inferior and obscure their faculties, will always be resorted to by a certain class of medical students, who are led to believe by the cheap offers of such schools that the medical profession is a mere trade, upon which they may safely enter as soon as they can purchase the necessary diploma.

The public, believing that physicians are made for the sick, and not that the sick are made for the physicians, readily give their confidence to a graduated physician, and rarely trouble themselves to inquire into the character of the school from which he has obtained his degree, satisfied to know that he has the quasi indorsement of the State from which the authority to grant the degree originally emanates. The State, in the meantime, remains herself utterly ignorant of the character of the schools to which she has delegated this responsible power, and by failing to protect her confiding constituents against the mal-practice and impositions of her corporations, becomes *particeps criminis* to the evils which flow as from a box of Pandora from these ill-regulated and irresponsible diploma-mongers at each returning commencement.

Now is there no remedy for these evils? Is there no means of forcing the medical colleges to govern themselves in the matter of tuition fees by the same ethical rule by which medical gentlemen are governed in reference to the fees of private practice? Or is the case entirely hopeless? We can say for ourselves that we believe the remedy is in the hands of the profession; not of the American Medical Association as hitherto conducted, nor of the Convention of Teachers as hitherto managed. These have been tried and found wanting.

"Non eget tali auxilio non istis defensoribus Tempus."

The solid and matured members of the medical body must be appealed to and made to see the duty of the hour. If the men who have reaped the rewards and honors of well-spent professional lives and have in their turn honored the profession could be induced to leave for a moment their fields of honorable labor and meet in council and give their aid and influence in establishing such a code of ethics for medical schools as would effectually prevent the degrading rivalries which have recently become so common, they might place the great work of reform upon a safe and hopeful basis.

A single convocation of the leading members of the profession, acting with solemn deliberation, and giving a serious and earnest expression of opinion in reference to the educational and ethical questions which have of late so largely occupied the attention of the medical press and medical associations in their relation to our medical colleges, would prove more effective in giving professional and public sentiment the consistency and the force necessary to the proper control and regulation of the schools than all that has been done in twenty years by the American Medical Association and the conventions of teachers which have acted under its auspices. The personal, and therefore partial, interests which have too often controlled the delegates who have represented the schools in the association, as well as in the teachers' conventions, would not be felt in such a convocation as we propose. It would assemble to do at one meeting work not only for its own age and generation, but for remote posterity, and could scarcely fail to agree upon a plan of instruction and a code of ethics which would become authoritative, if not compulsory, throughout the country. The rule once well established that underbidding in the matter of tuition must operate to exclude the offending school from all professional fellowship, the scale of fees would soon adjust itself to a uniform standard, and, whether this standard be high or low, it would become morally imperative, and thus the evils of low and degrading rivalry might be avoided, and the competition of the schools be once more placed upon the basis of a just and noble emulation.

Whether such a convocation can be had or not we are determined never to aid by any act of ours in dragging down our noble profession to a lower level; but on the contrary shall, we trust, ever regard it as a duty as well as a privilege to add our humble efforts to those of the noble men now laboring in all enlightened countries to secure for the profession the dignity and consideration which properly belong to it. The Rev. Mr. Liddon, one of the greatest of living pulpit orators, in a recent address to students of Oxford University, says to them: "If you are hesitating between law and medicine, it must be admitted that modern English society seems to award a social pre-eminence to law. Yet surely the study of the framework of God's noblest earthly creatures is a higher study than that of any system of human jurisprudence, dashed as every such system must be by human caprice, by human short-sightedness, by human error. Surely the practice of a profession almost every activity of which is a fresh corporal work of mercy must have an increasing attraction for those who, in the moral sense of the expression, seek things above. Pardon me, brethren, if I speak too boldly in a matter on which there may fairly be difference of judgment; but I venture to hope, nay, to believe, that as public opinion becomes more christian, a higher, nay, the very highest, social consideration will be everywhere assigned to the members of that noble profession of medicine, which ministers with one hand to the progress of advancing science, while with the other it daily lavishes its countless deeds of unknown, unacknowledged generosity and kindness on the suffering poor." If, in the service of such a profession, we should ever be found scheming for undue advantages over our fellow laborers, may we be accursed by all good men. * * * * * *

HENRY MILLER, M. D., President of the Faculty, Emeritus Professor of Obstetric Medicine and Lecturer on the Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women.
HENRY M. BULLITT, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene.
E. S. GAILLARD, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine and Dean of the Faculty.
JOHN A. OCTERLONY, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine.
JOHN GOODMAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children.
J. DRUMMOND BURCH, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
E. S. CROSIER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Microscopy.
W. Y. GADBERRY, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

THE LOST CHILD.

A Trace of the Missing Little One.

The lost child has not yet been found. The New Orleans Times publishes the following letter from Concordia Parish, dated July 29:

To the Editor of the N. O. Times:

If Mr. Digby's child has not been found in Cincinnati, as per recent dispatch to that effect, the following facts may give some trace of its whereabouts. I would state that the following only came to my knowledge within the past few days:

On Sunday, the 3d day of July, two negro women answering the description of those who abducted Mr. Digby's child in New Orleans, landed from a skiff at Bullitt's Bayou Landing, ten miles above Natchez. I am told that they had with them a little white girl, about eighteen months of age, rather long, flaxen hair and blue eyes. They remained upon the bank for several hours in the expectation of the arrival of an upward-bound steamer. A negro man tells me that he conversed with them, and inquired where they were from and where they were going. One replied they lived on Morven plantation. On his expressed disbelief of this, the other replied that they did not live there, but that her sister was traveling with her child, and that she was accompanying them on their journey. They said they wished to go up the river, but showed a disinclination to travel the public road to Waterproof, rather preferring a by-path through the willows along the bank of the river. They passed this place two miles above Bullitt's Bayou, late the same evening, and were seen by several whites as well as negroes. One negro man says the child excited his curiosity so much that he asked the woman carrying it whose child it was. She replied it was hers, then contradicted this and told him it was her grandchild. Mr. Wm. Hunter, a reliable gentleman, tells me that he also asked the woman whose child it was, and she told him that it was hers. But when he expressed a disbelief of her story, she then said that it was her grandchild, and was taking it home to its mother on the plantation adjoining this. Mr. Hunter says he took good care to notice that the child had rather long, flaxen hair (inclined to be curly,) blue eyes, and was 15 or 18 months of age, and is satisfied that it was as thorough a white child as any he had ever seen.

The child attracted the attention of every one who saw it, but unfortunately none knew that a child had been stolen from any one. The same women, carrying the same child, were seen at Gibson's Landing, 3½ miles above "Rifle Point," on the Friday following, the 8th of July. I have reason to believe from their slow progress in traveling, that they cannot be very far, and have sent the above particulars to the Tensas Gazette, at St. Joseph, for publication. Hoping that the above may be of interest to Mr. Digby's family and the community at large, I remain, very respectfully, JOHN C. SEAMAN.

☞ A California editor has been interviewing a cinnamon bear. He describes the conduct of the interviewed as touching in the extreme, so much so that he was constrained to leave with him several locks of hair, his overcoat and a portion of his right hand, as keepsakes, in memory of the occasion.

TOBACCO.

THE FAIR AT CINCINNATI ON WEDNESDAY.

AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 4th.]

FIRST CLASS—BRIGHT WRAPPERS.

Judges—J. C. Gouge, Homer Hudson, T. H. Wright, J. Marsh, H. Errickson, St. Louis; B. Musselman, Louisville; S. Glenn, H. Burlew, D. White.

First premium, $350 by Hafer, Holmes & Co., southeast corner Second and Walnut streets, awarded to Bartlett & Weissinger, Louisville. Entered by Bodman's.

Sold to B. Musselman, Louisville, 500 pounds at $155.

Second best hogshead, premium by J. B. Bennett, Esq., for Andes Insurance Company, 118 Fourth street, $150. Entered by Kenton warehouse.

Premium awarded to C. C. Davidson, Cairo, Illinois.

Sold to J. E. Withers, Covington, 515 pounds at $125.

Third best hogshead, premium by the association, $75, entered by Casey, Wayne & Co. Morris warehouse.

Premium awarded to N. R. Bowman & Co., Lynchburg, Va.

Sold to C. C. Scales, Cincinnati, 515 lbs, at $165.

SECOND CLASS—MASON COUNTY DISTRICT CUTTING LEAF.

Judges—J. Weighell, M. Raidy, J. W. Barbor, J. Mowry, Thomas Rhodus, of St. Louis; S. Cotterill, W. G. Morris.

Best hogshead, premium by L. C. & H. and P. C. & H. Railways, $300, entered by Kenton warehouse.

Premium awarded to V. Black, Germantown, Kentucky.

Sold to Daniel Callen, of St. Louis, 715 lbs, at $40.

Second best hogshead, premium by the Spencer House, $150; entered by Kenton warehouse.

Premium awarded to S. M. Hiles, Bracken county, Ky.

Sold to Brown & Page, Painesville, 1,055 pounds, at $30.

Third best hogshead, premium by Wm. Glenn & Sons, grocers, Nos. 70 and 72 Vine street, $75; entered by Kenton warehouse.

Premium awarded to Carlisle & Williams, Brookville, Ky.

Sold to W. White & Co., Cincinnati, 705 lbs, at $29.

THIRD CLASS—OWEN COUNTY DISTRICT CUTTING LEAF.

Judges—J. P. Spence, R. C. Meginnity, A. Mack, H. Kruse, F. Brown, C. Hull, C. E. Wood, of Louisville, W. A. Glenn, of Louisville.

Best hogshead, premium by Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, $300, entered by Morris warehouse.

Premium taken by Adkins & Co., Owen county, Ky.

Sold to Weighell Sons, city, 865 lbs, at $41.

Second best hogshead, premium by Branch of Northern Bank Ky., at Covington, $150, entered by Morris warehouse.

Premium taken by B. E. Garvey.

Sold to Daniel Cutter, St. Louis, 1,080 lbs at $29.

Third best hogshead, premium by the association, $75, entered by Kenton House.

Premium taken by Davis & Yancey.

Sold to Worthington & Power, city, 715 lbs at $30 50.

FOURTH CLASS—BLACK WRAPPERS.

Judges—A. Neulson, Robert McGinnis, New York city; D. M. Lewis, Louisville; A. Grady, Wm. Selter, A. Musselman, J. Fisher, C. C. Davidson, Cairo; W. B. Mann, Louisville; W. F. A. Moore.

Best hogshead, premium by J. Duddy, No. 49 Vine street, $150, entered by Kenton Warehouse.

Premium to E. R. W. Thomas, Covington, Ky.

Sold to White & Ericson, St. Louis, 1,045 pounds at $20.

Second best hogshead, premium by the association, $75, entered by Kenton Warehouse.

Premium to N. W. Queen, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sold to Hart & Gray, city, 1,005 pounds, at $15 50.

Third best hogshead, premium by Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company, $50; entered by Kenton Warehouse.

Premium to Sullivan & Bro., Cincinnati, O.

Sold to Hart & Gray, city, 1,225 pounds at $16 50.

FIFTH CLASS—OHIO SEED LEAF.

Judges—H. J. Hickman, B. Metz, N. Gunther, J. H. Nunningmoeller, Henry Meyer, Henry Homan, A. S. Nixon, J. Meyers, V. Foreman, P. A. Lapee, Dayton, Ohio.

Best case, premium by the Bank of the Ohio Valley, $150; entered by Bodman's.

Premium to L. Newburgh.

Sold to Goldsmith & Lowenstein, 300 lbs., at $50.

Second best case, premium by the association, $100; entered by Phister & Brother.

Premium to M. Fringant, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sold to J. W. Louder, city, 350 pounds, at $26.

Third best case, premium by the Central Hotel, Covington, Ky., $50, entered by Phister & Brother.

Premium, M. Fringant.

Sold to H. Kruse, Cincinnati, 350 pounds, at $16 50.

SIXTH CLASS—BEST TEN HOGSHEADS OF TOBACCO.

Judges—E. R. W. Thomas, Henry Besuden, R. Mallay, W. E. Lovett, P. Isherwood, B. Loenthal, H. T. Fisher, Mississippi; F. Adams, Milwaukee.

Best ten hogsheads, premium by the association, $300. Entered by Planters' warehouse.

Premium to B. C. Clayton, Brookville, Kentucky.

Sold to Weighell & Sons, 2 hhds; Besuden, 3 hhds; Spence, Bro. & Co., 3 hhds; D. Catlin, 1 hhd; 10 hhds, 10,000 pounds, at $25 00@27 25.

Second best ten hogsheads, premium by Ohio and Mississippi railway, James K. Deming, agent, $150. Entered by Bodman's warehouse.

Premium to Dugan & Drake, Higginsport, Ohio.

Sold to Weighell & Sons, 1 hhd; A. Mack, 2 hhds; M. Pappenheimer, 2 hhds; Worthington & Power, 5 hhds; 10 hhds, 1,000 pounds each, at $24 25@25 00.

Third best ten hogsheads, premium by steamer St. James, $100, entered by Morris warehouse, Casey & Wayne.

Premium awarded to Adkin & Co., Owen county, Ky.

Sold to Cox, Crawford & Co., 4 hhds.; Wm. White & Co., 2 hhds; Worthington & Power, 2 hhds.; Spence, Bros. & Co., 1 hhd.; E. R. W. Thomas, 1 hhd.; 10 hhds., 1,100 pounds each, at $22 75a24 25.

SEVENTH CLASS—FIVE HOGSHEADS OF TOBACCO.

Judges—M. Sullivan, Col. White, M. J. Barker, N. Harris, M. Pappenheimer, W. F. Whitaker, F. Pragoff.

Best five hogsheads, premium by First National Bank of Cincinnati, $250, entered by Kenton warehouse.

Premium to P. M. Ellis & Co., Higginsport, O.

Sold to Cotterill, Fenner & Co., 2 hhds.; Worthington & Power, 2 hhds.; Pappenheimer, 1 hhd.; Wm. White & Co., 1 hhd.; 5 hhds, each 1,000 lbs., at $22 75a25.

Second best five hogsheads, premium by Messrs. Dunme & Co., silver tea set, 7 pieces, $150, entered by Kenton warehouse.

Premium to Davis & Yancey, New Liberty, Ky.

Sold to Wade Bros., 1 hhd at $27; M. Pappenheimer, 1 hhd at $26; Cotterill & Fenner, 1 hhd at $25 25; Sengstak & Wernig, 1 hhd at $23 75; E. R. W. Thomas, 1 hhd at $24 25; 5 hhds. each 800 lbs, at $23 75a$27.

Third best five hhds, premium by James Cassidy, saloon, No. 24 Vine street, $50, entered by Planters' Warehouse.

Premium to T. Long, Owen county, Ky.

Sold to E. R. W. Thomas, 1 hhd at $24 75; Sengstak & Wernig, 2 at $24 each, 1 at $23 25; Spence, Bro. & Co., 1 at $24; 5 hhds, 900 lbs each, at $23 25a$24 75.

EIGHTH CLASS—THREE HOGSHEADS TOBACCO.

Judges—J. R. Wernig, W. T. Henks, J. A. Slack, A. Symmes, J. Flynn, B. W. Boatwright, Louisville.

Best three hogsheads, premium by Cincinnati and Louisville Mail Line Company, entered by Bodman's Warehouse.

Premium to Jno. W. Elliot, Germantown, Ky.

Sold to Wm. White & Co., 1 hhd at $26; Spence, Bro. & Co., 1 hhd at $24 50; M. Pappenheimer, 1 hhd at $23 75; 3 hhds 1,000 lbs each, at $23 75@26.

Second best three hhds, premium by Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, $100, entered by Kenton Warehouse.

Premium to Giles & Gibson, Owen county, Ky.

Sold to S. Busser, 1 hhd at $27 50; Wm. White & Co., 1 hhd at $24; Worthington & Power, 1 hhd at $23 50; 3 hhds, 1,000 lbs each, at $23 50 to 27 50.

Third best three hhds, premium by St. James Hotel, $50, entered by Morris Warehouse.

Premium to J. B. Clark.

Sold to H. Besuden, 1 hhd at $24 75, 1 at $21 75 and 1 at $20 75; 3 hhds, 1,000 lbs each, at $20 75 to 24 75.

NINTH CLASS—KENTON COUNTY DISTRICT.
(Embracing counties of Kenton, Boone, Pendleton, Campbell and Harrison, Ky.)

Judges—H. Timberlake, Col. Johnson, W. J. Rich, J. A. P. Glore, D. A. Mitchell, Geo. Setter, J. Hinsel, Louisville; F. Dunker, St. Louis; Alexander Falconer, Louisville.

Best hogshead, premium by the Kentucky Central Railway, $150, entered by Kenton Warehouse.

Premium to I. N. Walker, Kenton county, Ky.

Sold to E. R. Thomas, 700 pounds at $35 75.

Second best hogshead, premium by the association, $100, entered by Kenton Warehouse.

Premium to Cox, Crawford & Co., Covington, Ky.

Sold to Thos. Rhodus, St. Louis, 1 hogshead, 1,125 pounds, at $25.

Third best hogshead, premium by the association, $75, entered by Planters' House.

Premium to I. N. Walker.

Sold to Sengstak & Wernig, 1 hogshead at $24.

TENTH CLASS—CIGAR WRAPPERS, EXCLUSIVE OF SEED LEAF.

Judges—F. Besuden, R. H. Griest, S. Loewenthal, H. Dills, Otto Kienbush, and William Clark, of Louisville.

Best hogshead, premium by steamer Bostona, $100, entered by Morris' warehouse.

Premium to W. W. Orr & Co.

Sold to M. Pappenheimer, 1,000 pounds, at $21 75.

Second best hogshead, premium by Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, $50; entered by Kenton warehouse.

Premium to N. T. Byers, Augusta, Ky. Sold to Sengstak & Wernig, 1,000 lbs, at $33 75.

ELEVENTH CLASS—YELLOW NORTHERN OHIO.

Judges—Jacob Meyer, Theodore Sengstak, R. Helger, John Sullivan, of Baltimore.

Best hogshead, premium by Baltimore and Ohio railway, $100. Entered by Kenton warehouse. Premium to E. R. W. Thomas, Kenton county, Ky. Sold to N. P. Reiley, 1 hogshead, 610 lbs, at $34 50.

Second best hogshead, premium by Charles Eckhardt, saloon No. 50 West Front street, $50, entered by Kenton warehouse.

Premium to H. M. Dickinson.

Sold to Weighell & Sons, 1 hhd, 965 lbs, at $26 25.

TWELFTH CLASS—RAISED IN INDIANA OR ILLINOIS.

Judges—J. T. Sullivan, W. J. Poindexter, Colonel Lancaster, Cairo, Illinois; Fred. Doerr, Portsmouth, Ohio; F. Conklin, R. Ronald, Louisville.

Best hhd, premium by the Little Miami railway, E. W. Jackson, agent, $150. Entered by Kenton House, premium to C. C. Davidson.

Sold to Dickinson & Buffington, 1,010 lbs, at $19 25.

Second best hhd, premium by the association, $100. Entered by Planters' Warehouse; premium to W. H. Bailey, Zionsville, Indiana.

Sold to Worthington & Power, 1 hogshead, 1,000 pounds, at $10.

Third best hogshead, premium by the association, $75; entered by Bodman's warehouse.

Premium to Villey Black, Germantown, Ky.

Sold to M. Pappenheimer, 1 hogshead, 1,000 pounds, at $10 75.

THIRTEENTH CLASS—SWEEPSTAKES.

Judges—Joseph Powers, P. Speth, Louisville; D. Spaulding, Louisville; S. Busser, Urbana; Dr. D. P. White, Louisville.

Best hogshead of cutting tobacco, premium given by the Erie railway, W. H. Tennis, agent, $250; entered by Kenton warehouse.

Premium to Villey Black, Germantown, Ky.

Sold to Dan. Catlin, St. Louis, 1 hhd, 745 lbs, at $40.

1 hhd, 745 lbs, at $40.

THE AWARDS

were, in the main, satisfactory. It will be seen by inspection of the sales that the buyers coincided with the judges as to the merits of tobacco. The prices were very even for lots of the same grade passed upon by the inspectors.

TOBACCO FRAUDS.

An Important Circular from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

The following circular has been received by Collector Ford and Supervisor McDonald:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1870.

In view of the fact that unauthorized manufacturers of cigars are facilitated in carrying on their fraudulent business by the indiscriminate sale to them of material by dealers in leaf tobacco, I have concluded to request all dealers in leaf tobacco to require the production of the special tax receipts, as manufacturers of cigars, from all purchasers of material for making cigars who are not known to be lawfully authorized manufacturers.

Collectors of Internal Revenue in their respective districts, will accordingly inform each dealer in leaf tobacco of this requirement, by sending him a copy of this circular, or otherwise.

A general observance of this rule will go far towards preventing frauds in the manufacture of cigars, which it is the interest of all lawfully connected with the manufacture, as well as of the Government, to prevent.

When a sale of material is made by a dealer in leaf tobacco to an illicit manufacturer of cigars, with the knowledge and purpose that such material is to be fraudulently used, the 30th section of the act of March 2, 1867, would be held to apply. That section provides "that if two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the laws of the United States in any manner whatever and one or more of said parties to said conspiracy shall do any act to effect the object thereof, the parties to said conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a penalty of not less than $1,000 and not more than $10,000, and to imprisonment not exceeding two years."
C. DELANO, Commissioner.

Acting Commissioner J. W. Douglass has issued the following instructions:

For some time past the evidence has been accumulating at this office that a constant and increasing illegal trade in manufactured tobacco is being carried on in the rural and border districts of the South and West, largely through the instrumentality of peddlers and small manufacturers, who sell their own products from wagons traveling through the country from place to place.

It is alleged that these persons sell tobacco much below the market value of tax-paid goods of the same quality, and at prices which preclude the idea of an honest payment of all the tax due thereon.

Honest manufacturers who pay their taxes by affixing genuine stamps, which have never before been used, to all their goods, complain of the unequal and unjust competition, and call upon this office for protection. These fraudulent tobaccos are put upon the market by using counterfeit stamps, by the use of genuine stamps which are removed from packages which have been emptied, and by the gathering up of empty stamped packages, or the stamped portions thereof, and using them a second time. * * * * *

1. Officers must see to it that every person who peddles tobacco has paid a special tax as peddler and as dealer in manufactured tobacco, and has receipts therefor which he can produce when called upon.

2. They must as often as possible visit the factories of such manufacturers as sell their products by peddling, examine their manufacturers' books and their daily entries of purchases, production, and sale; examine their stamp account to see if it tallies with their sales; inquire into the number of boxes manufactured or purchased, and note if any stamped or unstamped boxes which have once been used are found upon the premises or in the possession of any such manufacturer, and especially to see that only new boxes are used, and that the stamps are affixed and cancelled as prescribed in regulations, series 5, No. 8.

3. They must make frequent visits upon all places where manufactured tobacco is sold, and inspect packages of tobacco, &c.

Revenue officers are instructed to seize, or cause to be seized, all tobacco found outside of any manufactory, not having stamps upon each package. They are to seize all tobacco twisted by hand, or reduced from leaf into a condition to be consumed, or otherwise prepared without the use of any machine or instrument, and without being pressed or sweetened, found upon the market and sold or offered for sale without being packed and stamped according to law. * * * *

J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Com'r.
CHARLES W. FORD, Esq., Collector First District, St. Louis, Mo.

THE MITRAILLEUSE.

Machine-Guns Trundling Toward the Rhine—Full Description of "the Clusters of Gun-bands"—What Two Steady Men may Do.

[From the London Globe.]

To destroy your enemy in the shortest time, in the easiest manner, and at the least possible expense, is the first maxim of war. The stone that whistled from David's sling, the bullet of the "Zundnadelgewehr," and the volley of the "machine-gun" had all the same object. Since the days of Roger Bacon the aim of all improvements in fire-arms has been to carry the greatest possible number of deaths to the greatest possible distance. Grape, canister or case, and shrapnel, all contain bullets, and are all means for multiplying deaths. The field-gun mows down its hundreds by showers of case at close quarters, or at longer distances rains bullets from the bursting shrapnel. The mitrailleur or machine-gun, on the contrary, sends a large number of small projectiles independently, and with precision, to a considerable distance. We may divide arms on the latter principle into two classes—first, those which discharge their bullets from a single barrel, fed by a many-chambered breech; and secondly, those in which each cartridge has its corresponding barrel, the charging and discharging of which is direct, and more or less simple. It is obvious that, for rough usage and continuous firing, it is better that a large number of rounds should be fired from a considerable number of barrels so placed as to support each other and add strength to the whole machine. The French Mitrailleuse, as well as the Belgian Montigny, belongs to the second class, and the following brief description is equally applicable to both arms: The machine-gun consists of a cluster of barrels, either bound together or bored out of the solid, and mounted on the same principle as an ordinary field gun. At a few hundred yards, indeed, it would be difficult to distinguish between these weapons, as far as outward appearance goes. To the barrel is attached a massive breech action, capable of being opened and closed by a lever. In the Montigny arm the cartridges are carried in steel plates perforated with holes corresponding in number and position to the holes in the barrel. This steel plate, in fact, forms the "vent piece" of the system. The central fire cartridges being dropped into the holes in the steel plate, stand out at right angles from it, and the plates, thus ready charged, are so carried in limber and axletree boxes specially fitted for their reception. When the gun comes into action the breech is drawn back, a steel plate full of cartridges is dropped into its corresponding slot, and the breech block thrust forward and secured. The gun is now on full cock, and contains from thirty to forty cartridges, which are fired by a "barrel organ" handle, either one by one as the handle works round click-clack, or in a volley by a rapid turn of the wrist. When the gun is empty the breech block is again withdrawn; the steel plate carrying the empty cartridge cases lifted out, and a fresh plate dropped in, if necessary. The advantage possessed by the machine-gun over infantry fire is that it is never in a funk. Bullets may rain around, bursting shells may fill the air, still the thirty-seven barrels of the Mitrailleuse shoot like one man, and at 800 or 1,000 yards will pour volley after volley of deadly concentrated fire into a circle of from ten to twelve feet in diameter. No boring or fixing of fuses is necessary, and the whole operation is performed so rapidly that two steady, cool men could maintain a fire of ten discharges per minute. On the other hand, the Mitrailleuse could not well compete with the field gun, and it is with this weapon it will assuredly be met. Its bullets would have comparatively slight effect at the ranges at which field artillery projectiles are perhaps most effective, while its size would offer a very fair mark to the gunner. The foreign press are welcome to write *fanfaronnades* about the sudden death of wretched horses at incredible distances. This is peace practice. The horses came from the knacker's yard, not from the banks of the Elbe, and there were no Uhlans sitting on them. We are also tempted on such occasions to take the square root of the reported distance as the actual range. The future of the Mitrailleuse, however, depends on coming facts. The day's experiments are over; there are hundreds of machine-guns trundling towards the Rhine. The drum-like roll of their volleys may ere long be heard in the vineyards of Rudesheim, or on the edge of the Black Forest; and the "thud" of the bullet may strike something softer than a wooden target. Yes, the machine-gun is en route for the Rhine; the experiments will now be on a gigantic scale; and Mr. Cardwell may adjourn his special committee until after Christmas, at any rate. By that time the voice of war will have given the verdict; by that time the Chassepot, the Zund-nadel-gewehr, the shrapnel, and the volley-gun will each be credited with a ghastly account, and we shall know which engine destroys human life in the shortest time, the easiest manner, and at the least possible expense.

WAR AND TOBACCO.

The Fall Prospect and the Home and Foreign Situation.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Tobacco, like any other article of trade, is affected by three great considerations: 1st. The supply; 2d. The demand; 3d. The general status of finance and trade.

In order to arrive at a proper conclusion as to the effects of the present war on our American tobacco trade, one should study these three points in their bearings upon tobacco. I say, as I said beforehand, that while my review of these three points may be applied to the American tobacco trade in general, I refer especially to the condition and interest of Western tobacco.

FIRST, THE SUPPLY.

At the beginning of the season the popular estimates of the crop raised in 1869 and supplying the wants of 1870 were 75,000 to 80,000 hhds to the seaboard. During May and June the receipts in the West were so liberal that many believed the above estimates short of the reality. The sudden falling off of the receipts in the Western markets during July have, however, restored confidence in the former figures; and the conditions of supply, as far as the crop is concerned, remain to-day where they were at the beginning of the season. All calculations based on the size of the crop, and on which the trade entered the market in the spring, hold good now. It was thought then that the available supply would be not more than adequate to the demand. Prices were based on this theory, and till lately the theory had received confirmation from the high prices ruling in all American markets, and prices equally as high gradually accepted by the European markets.

As a corollary appertaining also to this question of supply, may be mentioned the failure of the Virginia crop and the unusual demand it created in the home markets for Western leaf as a substitute.

Another corollary and a very important one is to be found in the fact that the German tobacco crop, from which Europe draws so freely for the supply of its common uses, has been seriously damaged by the same drouth which curtailed the grain crop, and is now in danger of being almost destroyed by actual hostilities in the tobacco-growing districts of Germany.

The exports from the seaboard markets, New York and New Orleans, for the first half year in 1870 have also their weight in the question. They stand 20,000 hhds in 1870 against 40,000 hhds in 1869.

As an offset to these conditions of strength for tobacco we find the prospect of a large crop in the West, now growing under most favorable circumstances, although not available for eight months yet, and subject to the uncertainty of all growing crops.

SECOND, THE DEMAND.

The home trade is certainly undiminished. The English trade, including the demand for Africans, is unaltered. France and Spain have their supply let out by contract and must receive them. Italy, although in the hands of speculators and therefore more independent, requires her usual supply and can use a surplus to advantage, on account of her neutrality and her proximity to Switzerland and the German States. Belgium for similar reasons can use more than usual. The same can be said of Holland. Denmark, Sweden, and Norway have the same wants to be supplied, although cut off from their usual market, Bremen. Bremen itself is cut off from our trade as a receiving port, but the Bremen demand remains, and her customers, the Scandinavian States, the Rhine provinces, middle Germany, Switzerland, and South Germany, can receive their supplies as well from neutral Belgium, and Holland, and London at the north and from Italy at the south.

As to the question of consumption itself, all statistics will prove that the use of tobacco increases every year, that troops in active service consume more than laborers in peace; that war is the occasion of contracts of great magnitude for the supply of the army and navy, thus increasing rather than decreasing the demand. Hence and especially if we consider the demand for common tobacco, which forms the great bulk of the European consumption, we find it increased and not decreased by the present war. As an evidence of this, I would venture the opinion that an unusual activity prevails to-day in all the Regie factories of Europe, and that in the interior of the country dealers have already advanced their prices upon an active demand.

THIRD, THE GENERAL STATUS OF FINANCE AND TRADE.

At the first glance, it will appear that this question is the weak point of tobacco since the outbreak in Europe. It is well, however, to divest the depression of the day from the exaggerations of a panicky feeling. It is natural that distrust should exist now concerning continental exchange, sold or offered against shipments; natural that transportation beyond the sea be scarce and deemed risky; natural that foreign orders be withdrawn until less confusion shall exist; natural that constitutional or selfish bears should seize the present opportunity for spreading distrust, but it is probable also that a better and more settled state of things will ere long be inaugurated. All respectable drafts issued upon respectable houses of the continent will be found to have met with due honor; the strict adherence to the treaty of Paris by France and Prussia, already announced officially, will relieve the shipping interest from all apprehensions of capture; the accumulation of freight at the seaboard waiting for transportation will bring vessels for that transportation, and higher gold will compensate for higher freights. The war in Europe will undoubtedly be fierce and perhaps (doubtfully) protracted between the two powers engaged; but it is unlikely that the balance of Europe will be drawn into the conflict. The action of both France and Prussia shows a most careful avoidance of all trespasses upon the neutrality and neutral feelings of their neighbors. Neither has interest to strike at Belgium or Holland and thus bring England into the field. England wishes peace, and has all to gain by it. Austria, Denmark, Italy and Spain have declared emphatically for peace, and they need it. Russia has no pretext to enter the conflict, unless preceded by some other neutral great power. Hence, the whole of Europe remains opened to our tobacco trade, except Germany, and Germany itself can be reached through neutral Belgium, Holland and Italy.

Unfortunately for tobacco the credit system has been maintained in nearly all the open markets of Europe, from the importer to the manufacturer. In war times collections are slow and sales may look hazardous. On another hand, tobacco, unlike cotton, moves in Europe on private capital unaided by financial institutions and consequently remains more independent of financial troubles. Another difficulty of the trade in Germany at this day is the want of transportation through the country. War places the railroads at the exclusive disposal of the military and closes them to commerce. These difficulties, however, can be overcome and will be so whenever the venture will hold out a fair promise of a gain.

Now, if this review of the three points which must decide the fate of our tobacco trade this fall be correct, conclusions need not be drawn here. They are obvious enough. For myself, while acknowledging some difficulties in the way, I see nothing in the present position of the tobacco trade which can justify a continued depression of the trade, and much less a panic. The tenor of all European advices, until the late outbreak, was an active trade at advancing rates and the prospects of a lively business in the fall, while on this side the dullness of the seaboard markets in June can be mainly attributed to the action of the Regie contractors, who, having bought largely in the West from April to June, could afford to hold off for a while from the seaboard markets. Let the stock of tobacco in New Orleans and New York, New York principally, be cleared off of the large proportion of strips, Regie and transit tobaccos which it contains; let it appear that very little is to come forward now from the interior markets, and that great wants from Europe have yet to be supplied, and the position of tobacco in August may be such as to inspire the trade with confidence instead of creating a panic.
ET. GR.

THE GALLOWS IN OHIO.

First Instance of the Execution of a Hebrew in the United States—He Dies Declaring His Innocence.

[Norwalk, O., (3d) Special to Cincinnati Commercial.]

At 2 o'clock this afternoon Bennett Scope was executed for the murder of Jacob Goodman, near Monroeville, in this county, on the 9th of October last. The execution is a little remarkable on account both of the murderer and his victim being Hebrews and this being the first hanging of a Hebrew in the United States.

Scope was a Polish Jew, about twenty-five years of age. Goodman had taken him as an apprentice to learn the peddling business, and the murder was for the purpose of gaining possession of Goodman's team and money. The Hebrews of this vicinity interested themselves strongly in Scope's behalf and the Governor was beset with petitions for reprieve, but the evidence, though entirely circumstantial, was too damning to warrant interference and the law took its course.

Scope has been faithfully attended by Dr. Mayer, a Hebrew rabbi, of Cleveland, who was with him in his last moments. He has obstinately persisted in asserting his innocence, and on the scaffold, even after the cap was drawn over his face, he reiterated his assertion that he was an innocent man. The prisoner from the first has manifested a singular insensibility to the fate before him, and on the scaffold conducted himself with exemplary firmness and decorum. While being pinioned, after his ankles, legs and arms had been tied, and while a fourth cord was being passed around his shoulders and chest, he remarked with a laugh, "How many ropes to kill a little fellow like me!"

The execution took place inside the jail, and Sheriff Culp deserves credit for the manner in which it was conducted. The rope used was a very large one, and was used on several similar occasions in Cleveland. The body had a fall of six feet, and not a muscle was moved after the drop fell. A few hundred people were assembled on the outside, but the large multitude of half-savage bipeds usually attendant upon such scenes were not to be seen.

Scope has two brothers, a brother-in-law and sister living in Buffalo, who heartlessly deserted their relative in his trouble. Dr. Mayer says they refused to come and see him or receive the body, but agreed to make up twenty-five dollars if a reprieve could be obtained for that sum.

Scope kissed the Sheriff and two other friends just before the cap was drawn over his face. Recognizing Auditor Randolph, who stood on a platform above the scaffold, he stepped forward and kissed his hand. By request of the prisoner, a white cap was used instead of a black one. He also made a special request to have his hair dressed before being hung. He wore a shirt, on the tail of which he had caused to be written the names of some twenty or thirty persons who had visited and been kind to him. He exhibited this queer album to one of the reporters who conversed with him, and asked him to write his name along with the rest. Mr. Ryan, of this place, called to see Scope during the forenoon, bade him good by, and gave him a gold ring, which he wore at his death.

Scope's bearing on the scaffold, and his reiterated and solemn assertions of innocence, right in the face of death, have somewhat weakened the general belief in his guilt, and many now think that, despite the conclusive proof, he was innocent of the murder of Jacob Goodman.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL,
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 4, 1870.

We notice no change in the money market. The banks have a greater demand for money than they are able to respond to; so they make provision for the wants of their own depositors, and refuse all outsiders. The banks lend at 9 or 12 per cent., but there is a great deal of money-lending done outside of banks at 12@15 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Is in fair demand, but the supply is large for the present requirements of trade, and the price in consequence is slightly depressed. We quote buying at 1-10 discount and selling at par.

GOLD—Is changing hands briskly, and the margins made are small. Gold opened at 121⅞ and closed at 121¾.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 159 West Main street, furnish the following quotations:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	120⅞	121¾
Silver halves and quarters	114	
Silver dimes	113	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Are inactive, but prices are improving.

Five-twenties, 1862	112¾@113¼
Five-twenties, 1862	109⅝@110¼
Five-twenties, 1864	109⅝@110¼
Five-twenties, 1865	109 @110
Five-twenties, new issue	108⅞@109⅜
Five-twenties, 1867	108⅞@109⅜
Five-twenties, 1868	108⅞@109⅜
Ten-forties	106⅜@107
Cy 6's	109⅞@110⅜

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	113⅝	113¾	113⅞	⅛	..
" '62	110	110¼	110⅜	⅛	..
" '64	109⅝	110	110⅛	⅛	..
" '65	109⅝	110	110	..	..
New issue	108⅝	108⅞	109⅛	¼	..
" '67	108¾	109	109⅛	⅛	..
Coupons '68	109⅛	109⅜	109⅜	..	..
10-40 coupons	106¾	107	107⅛	⅛	..
Cy 6s	110⅛	110¼	110⅜	⅛	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—The transactions in locals are in small lots, but trade is not positively dull. There are several capitalists in the market looking out for bargains. The second mortgage bonds of the L., C. & L. R. R. are attracting some attention as the cheapest security to be had, and they are considered perfectly safe. Nashville railroad stock is in some demand and the price is very firm at 79 to 80c.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	34	56
Bacon, tcs	27	44
Bacon, casks	81	172
Butter, pkgs	16	..
Barley, bags	225	..
Bagging, pcs	..	715
Bale Rope, coils	28	7
Cotton, bales	200	128
Coffee, bags	82	68
Cheese, bxs	142	23
Candles, bxs	..	25
Corn, bgs	178	50
Cement, bbls	..	977
Coal, bush	..	1550
Eggs, pkgs	8	..
Flour, bbls	70	221
Fruit, pkgs	49	97
Furniture, pkgs	214	230
Feathers, bags	39	21
Hides, bdls	55	..
Hogs, head	138	130
Hay, bales	48	1
Horses, head	2	14
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	388	1624
Iron, pig, tons	113	54
Lard, tcs	16	30
Lard, kegs	9	95
Merchandise, pkgs	616	645
Mules, head	..	26
Malt, sks	..	..
Nails, kegs	463	440
Offal, sks	..	30
Oats, sacks	527	27
Potatoes, bbls	23	850
Pork, mess, bbls	..	..
Pork, pcs	..	..
Rags, bales	..	..
Rice, casks	..	..
Sugar, hhds	37	4
Sugar, bxs and bbls	59	115
Salt, bbls	..	24
Seeds, bags	..	..
Shingles, no.	..	21000
Tobacco, hhds	37	75
Tobacco, boxes	74	158
Whisky, bbls	196	247
Wheat, sacks	2114	326
Wool, sacks	25	..
Woodenware, pkgs	488	304

Daily Review of the Markets.

ALCOHOL—The market rules firm, and dealers are asking an advance. Sales are made at $2 10@2 15 per gal in barrel lots, and at $2 25@2 40 in a small way.

APPLES—Continue in light demand, and prices can hardly be sustained. Sales are made at $1@2 per bbl as to quality.

BROOMS—Are in good demand, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. We quote common to prime lots at $2@4 per doz.

BARLEY—Is in good receipt, and a decided improvement is visible in the market. Prices rule steady, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote the various grades of spring and fall barley on arrival and from store at 75c@$1 02 per bushel.

BEESWAX—The supply is light, and receipts find ready sales at 24@28c per lb for common and prime qualities.

BATTING—Dealers report the demand fair, with stocks in every respect requisite to supply the want of the trade. Sales are made at 23@27c for Nos. 1 and 2.

BEANS—Stocks are light, though amply sufficient to supply the wants of the trade. Sales are made at $1 75@2 50 per bushel for common and prime qualities.

BUTTER—A fair degree of animation prevails in this branch of the market, but receipts are hardly sufficient to supply the wants of the trade. Prices rule firm and sales are made at previous quotations. We note sales of 500 lbs choice country at 25c, A good demand for country butter is reported, and prime to choice qualities sell readily at 18@25c per lb; common to fair 12@15c. Western Reserve butter is steady at 24@25c per lb.

BALE ROPE—The demand has not yet fairly commenced, and consequently accurate quotations would be difficult to give as actual transactions are confined to light order lots. Dealers are holding at 8@8½c for coils and half coils.

BAGGING—The market is gaining in strength daily, and the consumptive demand is improving. Sales to-day include 200 pieces hemp at 29½@30c, and 100 pieces 2-pound flax at 29½c. We quote hemp at 29½@30c, and 2½-pound flax at 30@31c per pound.

CORN MEAL—An ample supply is reported, with a demand almost equal to the capacity of stocks. Small sales are made at $1 00@1 10 per bush for bolted, and $4 75@5 00 per bbl for kiln-dried.

COFFEE—A fair degree of animation is perceptible in the market but transactions are confined mainly to order lots. Prices continue firm and dealers anticipate an advance. Stocks now on the market are light, and dealers are by no means pressing stocks upon the market. We quote:

Fancy	23½@24	c.
Choice Rio	23	c.
Prime Rio	23	c.
Good Rio	21 @22	c.
Fair Rio	20 @21	c.
Common Rio	19 @20	c.
Laguayra	22½@24	c.
Java	26 @28	c.
Ceylon	24 @25	c.

CORN—There is but a slight degree of animation visible in the market, and receipts are upon a very limited scale. Prices rule weak, and dealers report light transactions within the range of our quotations. Prime and choice shelled command $1 08@1 12½ per bush, sacks included. Ear corn is quoted at 90c on arrival, and $1 00 from store.

CHEESE—An active jobbing demand is reported, and stocks are fully equal to the demand. The market rules firm, and sales are made at our figures. We quote factory cheese at 13½@14½c per lb.

CANDLES—Stocks are rapidly diminishing, and the market gradually gaining in strength. The demand for the past two weeks has been very active, and transactions have been upon an extensive scale. We quote full weight candles at 18½@21c, 12-oz at 14@15c, and 11-oz at 13@14c. Tallow candles at 12½@13c.

CEMENT—Sales to-day include 977 bbls cement at $1 75@2 per bbl.

COTTON—The market to-day has been perfectly lifeless, and prices rule weak with a decided downward tendency. Advices from other points indicate the state of the market to be the same as for the past week. We quote:

Middling	18 @
Low middling	17 @
Good ordinary	15½@
Ordinary	13 @13½

EGGS—Dealers report an active demand, and receipts are fully equal to the demand. The market rules weak and sales to-day amount to 500 dozen recount at 11@12c per dozen.

FLAXSEED—The supply is light and the market rules firm. Dealers are paying for strictly prime lots on arrival $1 90@2 per bushel.

FEATHERS—Are in good receipt, and prices rule weak with a declining tendency. Receipts of strictly prime lots command 65@75c per lb.

FISH—The demand for fish is confined to light order lots. Stocks of all grades are ample, and prices have undergone considerable change. We quote:

Mackerel,	No. 1, medium	28 00@
Do	No. 2, large, bbl	14 50@15 00
Do	No. 2, do hf bbl	7 75@ 8 25
Do	No. 2, medium	13 50@14 00
Do	No. 2, do half bbl	7 50@ 7 75
Do	No. 3, large	13 00@13 50
Do	No. 3, small	8 00@ 8 50
Do	No. 3, do half bbl	5 00@ 5 50
Do	No. 1, kits	2 75@ 3 00
Do	No. 2, kits	1 75@ 1 85
Do	No. 3, kits, large	1 60@ 1 70
White fish, half bbl, No. 1		8 25@
Do	No. 2	7 75@
Do	No. 3	6 50@
Herring, bxs		8 50@ 9 50
Sardines		19½@ 36c

FLOUR—The market during the past week has been almost lifeless, and transactions have been upon so limited a scale that we are of the opinion that, under the present demoralized state of the market, holders could make concessions, and advices from Eastern markets are so unfavorable that it is fully apprehended that our opinion is correct. Sales to-day include 250 bbls assorted grades at quotations. We quote:

Fine	$4 50@4 75
Superfine	5 00@5 25
Extra	5 50@5 75
Extra family	5 75@6 00
A No. 1	7 00@7 25
Fancy	7 75@8 25
Rye Flour	6 00@6 25

GINSENG—Receipts are beginning to be on a more liberal basis, and a firmness prevails in the market. Dealers are paying for strictly prime lots 58@60c per lb.

HAY—There is but little animation exhibited in this branch of business, and prices are undergoing no change whatever. Small sales are made at $17@20 per ton for prime and choice qualities on arrival and from store.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—Dealers report but a slight degree of activity in the market, and stocks of New Orleans molasses continue less than the trade demands. Sirups are in good request and prices remain unchanged. We quote sirups at 60c@$1 per gallon for the various brands, and New Orleans molasses at 80@90c per gallon.

MALT—Is in fair request, and the market is looking up. A considerable amount of fall and spring malt is moving, and dealers are asking full prices. We quote fall malt at $1 35@1 45; spring $1@1 15; Canada at $1 25; rye at $1 05@1 15; corn $1 35.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The market exhibits but a slight degree of animation, and prices have undergone no material change. The tone of the market is firm, and sales are made at previous quotations. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00 @1 10
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90 @1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75 @ 80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	65 @ 70
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 14's	80 @ 90
Va. fine light-pressed, 2-inch	65 @ 75
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00 @1 10
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	65 @ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	65 @ 70
Ky. black sweet, lbs and ½s	62 @ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70 @ 75
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	63 @ 65

NAILS—An active jobbing demand is reported, and stocks are fully equal to the demand. We quote:

10d at $4 10@4 50	5d at $4 75@5 00
6d at $4 10@4 50	4d at $5 00@5 25
8d at $4 10@4 75	3d at $5 75@6 00

OFFAL—Is in light request, and the supply is almost insufficient to meet the demand notwithstanding it is very light. Prices rule steady, and we continue to quote as before: Bran at $17@18, shorts at $18@20, middlings at [illegible].

ONIONS—Dealers report receipts of new onions upon an extensive scale, and are purchasing very freely. Prime lots command $1 [illegible] per bbl loose from wagon.

OATS—Stocks of old oats have exhausted and new oats have taken their place. Receipts are liberal and of superior quality. Dealers are paying for prime oats 40@42c per bus, and are holding at 45c per bus from store.

POTATOES—Continue in active demand, with receipts fully equal to the demand. Prices rule steady, and sales are reported amounting to 300 bbls at $1 50@1 75 per bbl. Receipts find ready sales at $1 20@1 25 per bbl from wagon loose.

PROVISIONS—Nothing of special interest transpired in the market to-day. The appearances surrounding the market to-day are about the same as yesterday. Advices indicate a somewhat stronger tendency to higher quotations. The demand for bacon is much better than for some days past, and full prices were realized. For pork and bulk meat there is but little demand, yet they fluctuate in sympathy with bacon.

MESS PORK—Is in light demand, and prices have experienced no change whatever. Holders are asking for mess pork $31@31 50 per bbl. Rump pork rules steady at $26@27 50.

BACON—An improvement is noticeable in the market, both in the demand and the tone of the market. Advices from other points indicate a strong upward tendency, with liberal transactions. We note sales of 100 casks sides and shoulders at quotations. We quote clear sides at 18@18¼c, clear rib at 18@18¼c, and shoulders at 15@15¼c per lb, packed.

BULK MEATS—Remain unchanged, though a firmness is reported and dealers anticipate a decided advance. We quote clear sides at 16@16¼c, clear ribbed sides at 17@17¼c, and shoulders at 14@14¼c packed.

HAMS—Are in good request, and dealers report the tone of the market very firm, with a strong upward tendency. Sales to-day were limited to small lots at our outside figures. We quote sugar-cured fancy hams at 25@25½c per lb packed.

LARD—A fair demand is reported, and prices rule firm, with an upward tendency. We note sales 15 tcs prime leaf lard at 17⅛c per lb. We quote prime leaf lard, in tierces, at 17@17¼c, and in kegs at 18½@19c per lb.

RYE—Receipts are liberal and prices are fully maintained. We quote on arrival at 75@80c per bushel, and sales are made from store at 85@90c per bushel.

RICE—Stocks are ample and a fair amount of business is transacted. Prices rule steady, and sales are made at 9@9½c per lb for the various grades.

STARCH—Is in good request, and prices are fully realized. Sales are made at 5¼@7c per lb for the various grades in round and jobbing lots.

SOAP—Dealers report a fair demand, with stocks fully up to the requirements of the trade. We continue to quote No. 1 German soap at 7½@8c; No. 2 at 7@8c; and rosin soap at 5½@6½c.

SALT—Remains unchanged in every respect. The demand is fair and stocks are ample. We quote:

Large barrels at	$2 85
Small	3 10
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt, small barrels	5 50@6 75

SUGARS—New Orleans sugars continue in good request, and dealers complain of the light stocks on the market. Prices rule firm, and sales were made amounting to 10 hhds within the range of our prices. We quote:

Choice	13 @13¼
Prime	12¾@13¼
Fully fair	12 @12¾
Fair	11¾@12

REFINED SUGARS—Are in light request, and prices rule steady at previous quotations. Stocks are ample, and light sales are reported within the range of our quotations. We quote:

Hard standard	15 @15¼
A's	14¾@14⅞
B's	14¼@14¾
Extra C	13¾@14
C's	13½@13¾
C. Yellow	13¼@13⅜
Molasses sugars	9½@10½

ISLAND SUGARS—Dealers report an active demand, and stocks are considered fully equal to the demand. Prices are firm, and sales are reported within the range of our quotations. Demerara sugars are selling freely at 12½@13½c; Porto Rico at 11@12c, and Cuba at 10½@11½c.

TALLOW AND GREASE—A moderate supply is reported, and receipts find ready sales at 8c per lb for tallow, and 7@10c per lb for grease.

VINEGAR—The demand is active and the supply is fully up to the requirements of the trade. Prices rule steady, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote cider vinegar at $7@8 per bbl; crab at $9@10 per bbl, and pure at $11@12 per bbl.

WOOL—Receipts are upon a liberal basis and prices are well maintained. We continue to quote unwashed at 28@31c and tub-washed at 42@45c per lb on arrival.

WHEAT—The market to-day exhibited no new features worthy of special mention. Transactions are confined mainly to small lots for milling purposes. Dealers report sales of white wheat amounting to 1,000 bushels to parties in the East on private terms. Receipts continue upon a liberal basis, and prices are fully maintained. We quote red and white wheat on arrival at $1 15@1 30 per bushel.

WHISKY—Dealers report the market inactive, and stocks are held entirely off the market. Advices from the principal highwines markets have been the same for the last three days. Owing to the inactivity dealers are unable to give accurate quotations.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market to-day exhibited no new features, and prices have undergone no special change. The sales at five of the auction warehouses amounted to 102 hhds, with rejection of bids on 12 hhds.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 40 hhds: 5 hhds Ballard county leaf at $17, $13 75, $9 90, $8 50, $8 40; 4 hhds Trimble county leaf at $15 50, $14 75, $12 75, $9 30; 3 hhds Trimble county lugs at $8, $7, $6 20; 4 hhds Daviess county leaf at $14, $12, $12, $10 75; 1 hhd Marion county lugs at $5 95; 1 hhd Todd co. common leaf at $8 30; 3 hhds Todd co. lugs and frozen at $6 90, $6 30, $5 15; 1 hhd Illinois lugs at $6 20; 7 hhds Henderson county lugs and trash at $7 50, $6 50, $5 85, $5 15, $5 15, $5 50, $5 05; 1 hhd Simpson county common leaf at $8; 2 hhds Simpson county lugs at $7, $6 80; 2 hhds Breckinridge county lugs and frozen at $6 10, $5 30; 2 hhds Union county lugs and frozen at $7, $4 50; 2 hhds Trigg county lugs and frozen at $7, $5 65; 1 hhd Green county, Indiana, leaf at $8 80; 1 hhd Green county, Indiana, lugs at $5 80.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 13 hhds: 2 hhds Barren county lugs and common leaf at $6 and 7 30; 1 hhd Allen county lugs at 5 50; 4 hhds Henry county lugs at 5 75, 7 20, 6 20, 5 05; 2 hhds factory leaf at 7 35 and 7 45; 4 hhds Warren county lugs and leaf at 6 60, 8 80, 8 60, 7 80.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 2 hhds: 1 hhd Adair county lugs at $6 90; 1 hhd Metcalfe county lugs at 5 60.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 17 hhds: 10 hhds Metcalfe county lugs, $5 70 to 6 80; 2 hhds Metcalfe county leaf, 8 90 and 9 20; 4 hhds Warren county lugs, 4 50 to 6 20; 1 hhd Warren county leaf, 9 30.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 30 hhds: 1 hhd Breckinridge county leaf, $9 10; 10 hhds Indiana lugs and frozen, $6 10, 6 30, 5 20, 5 55, 5 50, 5 15, 5 70, 4 70, 4 70, 5 55; 10 hhds Green river lugs $6 30, 6 10, 5 10, 5 65, 6 65, 6 30, 6 10, 6 10, 6 10, 6; 2 hhds Logan county common leaf, $7 20 and 7; 3 hhds Illinois common leaf, $7, 6 70 and 7; 4 hhds Green river leaf, $7 30, 7 40, 7 and 7.

The New York Journal of Commerce, of August 2d, contains the following:

TOBACCO—The market is very quiet, the sales in small lots. Below we quote the movement at the warehouses for the month:

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN TOBACCO INSPECTION WAREHOUSES.

	Ky. Hds.	V. & N.C. Hds.	Ohio Hds.	Md. Hds.	Total Hds.
Stock on hand July 1, 1870	14,032	456	19	30	14,542
Received since	4,775	21	..	..	4,796
Total	18,807	477	19	35	19,338
Delivered since	1,976	23	..	..	1,999
Stock on hand August 1, 1870	16,831	454	19	35	17,339

Brooklyn inspection—	
Stock July 1, 1870	8,780
Received since	3,181
Total	11,961
Delivered since	2,079
Stock in Brooklyn Ins. W'house Aug. 1, '70	9,882
Total stock August 1, 1870	27,221

STOCK ON HAND IN THE NEW YORK INSPECTION WAREHOUSE.

Stock on hand—	Ky. Hhds.	V. & N. C. Hhds.	Ohio hhds.	Md. Hhds.	Total. Hhds.
Aug. 1, 1869	18,016	969	19	65	19,069
do 1868	24,664	863	19	64	25,616
do 1867	24,507	619	48	25	25,194
do 1866	20,943	950	19	28	21,969
do 1865	20,928	884	11	18	21,841
do 1864	20,842	1	14	9	22,966
do 1863	20,208	8	13	..	20,229
do 1862	20,508	125	17	..	20,655
do 1861	18,837	820	11	..	19,874
do 1860	13,178	1424	5	1	14,813
do 1859	11,961	387	..	..	12,368
do 1858	9,960	260	..	..	10,230
do 1857	6,385	542	..	..	6,930
do 1856	6,221	683	6	..	6,710
do 1855	4,019	190	2	..	4,210
do 1854	5,884	173	..	..	6,057

Stock in Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse August 1, 1869, 10,424 hhds.

The following is from M. Rader & Son's monthly circular:

"The past month opened with a fair demand for Kentucky tobacco from exporters and home dealers, induced by some concession of prices, with the prospect of a large trade, when the news of the political complications in Europe and the subsequent declaration of war between Germany and France put a stop to all transactions of moment. Sales since then have been only in small lots to the home trade, and sum up altogether 4,500 hhds, of which 3,000 hhds for export to Germany, France, Spain, and the Mediterranean, and 1,500 to the home trade.

"The question now occupying the minds of interested parties is, whether the war will be of short or long duration. This occurrence is the more unfortunate, as foreign markets had just begun to adapt themselves to our scale of prices, and with our principal outlets closed an accumulation of stock is to be apprehended, which, in view of a large crop about to be housed, must necessarily seriously affect prices, if the war should last any length of time.

"Under these circumstances the advance in gold has had no beneficial effect, and quotations are strictly nominal."

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK-YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.
LOUISVILLE, August 1, 1870.

There has been but little change in the live stock market during the past three days. All classes have met with ready sale at fair prices, and drovers have been well pleased in their operations.

CATTLE—The market opened with offerings amounting to 190 head. There was but little excitement, as the entire trade was confined to home consumers. A few choice beeves were purchased by L. Bills for shipping purposes. A steady and fair trade continued throughout the day, so that at the close there were but few remaining unsold. As we have stated before in our reports, we think that the lowest possible prices have been reached for good choice shipping beeves and the best grades of butcher stuff. Common rough grades are hard to sell on any market or at any time, and we may be allowed to say to drovers that they need have no fears in handling good stock, but they must be careful when they pick up all classes of common stuff and expect to sell them as readily as the best grades. Such calculations are absurd. We venture the assertion that it would be hard to find a drover who had lost money on the best grades of stock in the past six months, and easy to find one who had lost money on common and inferior grades. Therefore we advise drovers to handle good stock, if they expect to make money. We now give grades and prices: Fancy grades, none on sale. Second quality consists of fat, smooth steers, such as are shipped East, weighing from 1,200 to 1,500 lbs, and selling at $6 75 to $7 25. This class of stock is rather slow sale, as the news from the East is rather discouraging. The best butcher stuff consists of fat cows, steers and heifers, weighing from 800 to 1,200 pounds, selling readily at $5 75 to $6 25. Second class consists of the same quality, but rough and in fair condition, selling at $4 50 to $5. Rough tailings of all classes sell at $2 50 to $3 50. Fresh milkers sell as to quality, from $30 to $60.

SHEEP—Are doing well. A good deal of inquiry is made for wethers to feed. They sell at $3 to $4 per 100 lbs gross, when they weigh from 90 to 100 lbs gross. Fat wethers, weighing 120 lbs and upwards, sell at $5 to 5 50. Common mixed lots sell from $1 to 2 50 per head. Lambs sell at $1 50 to 2 50 for common; and heavy at $3 50 to 4 per head.

HOGS—The market continues active, with but few arriving. We quote for light at $8 to $8 50, and medium at $9, and choice at $9 25@9 50. The last-named price is only obtained for very best quality that are put on the market.

HORSES AND MULES—Are arriving slowly, and are being shipped South. We are no[illegible] to prices.

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1870.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

MAILS.	ARRIVES. Day.	ARRIVES. N't.	CLOSES. Day.	CLOSES. N't.
Cin. & Eastern	7:00 A.M. / 12:30 / 3:30 P.M.	10:30	2:15	12:00
Indianapolis and Chicago	1:00	10:30	1:00	12:00
St. Louis	8:00	9:30	1:00	12:00
Memphis, Clarksville & New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville, Chattanooga	7:00 A.M.	10:30	2:30 P.M.	12:00
Lebanon & Richmond Branch Railroad	3:00			12:00
Bardstown Br'ch.	[illegible]			
Lexington and Frankfort	12:30	7:30	2:30	12:00
L. & F. Way Mails				
Cincinnati Mail Boat	6:00		2:00	
Evansville Mail Boat (leaves daily except Sundays)				
New Albany	6:30	5:00	1:00	12:00
Jeffersonville	7:00 A.M. / 7:00		1:00	12:00
North Vernon Way Mails	1:00			12:00
Shelbyville	11:30	7:30	2:00	12:00
Taylorsville Stg. (Leaves Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)	12:00			12:00
Mt. Washington Stage (Leaves Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)	12:30			12:00
Shepherdsville Stage (Leaves Mon. Wed. and Fri.)				12:00

TELEGRAMS.

The steamship Iowa, from New York, arrived at Bristol yesterday.

The tannery of C. M. Bell, at Binghamton, Vt., was struck by lightning and burned yesterday morning. Loss $12,000. Partly insured.

The Owensboro Monitor is informed that Ohio, Butler and Muhlenburg counties have recently in public meetings expressed a preference for Hon. H. D. McHenry for Congress in that district.

John Baldy and William Duncan have been convicted of rape on Miss Jarvis, of Philadelphia, and sentenced to thirty-two years in the penitentiary and a fine of $3,000 each, the full extent of the law.

A meeting of Frenchmen was held at St. Louis last night, at which much sympathy was expressed for their countrymen, now engaged in war with Prussia, and a committee was appointed to raise money for the benefit of wounded French soldiers.

Ed. Phillips, a noted desperado, attacked Fred Wunderlich Wednesday about noon, near Patoka, Ind., with a knife. Wunderlich struck him with a walnut slat and killed him. Wunderlich is now in the custody of his brother, the City Marshal, who will take him to Vincennes to-morrow.

The sixty-sixth commencement of the University of Vermont took place at Burlington yesterday. There was general rejoicing over the completion of the subscription of $20,000 to the fund of the college. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on B. Frank Gilbert, of the Chicago Journal.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

THURSDAY, August 4.

W. B. Elliott, N. Jordan and Jack Nally, drunkenness; fined $5 each.

Jake Lorey and Henry Knott, same: discharged.

Mary Jackson, stealing jewelry from Mrs. O. F. Stirman; bond in $200.

John B. Gilligan and Martin Welman, stealing shoes; bond in $200.

W. A. Sancek, shooting and wounding Jas. Breen; discharged.

H. Frankel, perjury; discharged.

Wm. McGeese and H. Arterburn, stealing hogs; discharged.

Nevil Jordan, voting twice; discharged.

Alex. Gentry, perjury; discharged.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. T. B. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

Contempt of Court—The Rule Dismissed on the Ground that the Defendant was Advised to do so.

Hannah Frankel vs. Henry Frankel. There will be found a full report of this suit in the COURIER-JOURNAL issue of Sunday, July 31st. Since then Hannah Frankel asked and obtained a rule against Henry Frankel, the defendant in this case, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court in disobeying the injunction heretofore granted in this case. The violation of the injunction consisted in his having sued out two distress warrants to collect the rents of his wife's property. He made it appear that he caused the distress warrants to issue on the advice of his counsel, and without any intention on his part to be in contempt of court. He also, in the presence of the Chancellor, (yesterday) dismissed his distress warrants. Whereupon the Chancellor discharged him from the rule.

The defendant then moved the court to modify the injunction on the question of allowing him to collect the rents; and that motion is set aside for hearing Thursday, August 11.

Petition for a Divorce on the Ground of Abandonment.

Eliza Gillis vs. Jerome Gillis. This suit is brought by Eliza Gillis to obtain a divorce from Jerome Gillis and the custody of their infant child, on the ground of abandonment. She says that they were married in Ohio in 1865, and removed to this city in March, 1868, where they have lived together as man and wife until June, 1869, when he abandoned her and left the State, taking with him their oldest child Joseph, now near four years of age. After his departure she gave birth to another child, who is now near eight months old. During his absence he has made no provision whatever for the support of herself or their child. She charges that he left her without any fault on her part, and refused any longer to live with or provide for her, and that she did all in her power to make him a dutiful, faithful and obedient wife. Wherefore she prays divorce, etc.

Divorce—Murder With a Hatchet Threatened—An Enjoining Order Granted.

Mary Shimmell against Joseph Shimmell. Mary Shimmell says that she was married to defendant in 1863, and has since their marriage discharged her duties as a wife to the best of her ability. But he has for a year past—without any fault on her part—treated her in such a cruel and inhuman manner, as to indicate a settled aversion to her. She further alleges that he has beat and injured her, and attempted a few days ago to murder her with a hatchet, and that he has often threatened to take her life. He is a powerfully built man, drunk most of the time, and she has great fears that he will put his threat into execution unless he be restrained. She says they have three children, and that he left them some time during 1867, without any cause whatever on her part, and without any means of support. She was compelled to support her children alone. To do this, her father loaned her money to rent a small house and set up a confectionery, and by that means she was enabled to make a living for herself and children.

About ten months ago, after an abandonment of two years, he, learning of her success, came back and forced himself upon the family, and soon commenced to drink and abuse them. He insisted on remaining in the confectionery, to the disgust of her customers and injury to her business. The money that he would take in would be spent on drunken sprees, until she had great trouble to meet her liabilities. She says that she can support herself and family, but cannot earn enough to pay all that he would squander.

She further says that he has threatened to sell the confectionery and all the articles of personal property, and leave them with nothing. She further says that the children are afraid of him, and would not remain with him.

Wherefore she prays for a divorce; a *vinculo matrimonii* also for the custody of her children. And she prays for an injunction against him to restrain him from interfering with her business or property; and that he be enjoined from coming to her house, and that he be compelled to remain away from her until this case is decided.

By order of Hon. W. B. Hoke, Judge of the Jefferson County Court.

It is ordered that the defendant be and is hereby enjoined and restrained from interfering with plaintiff in any manner whatever; also, from selling the property mentioned in the petition or interfering with it in any manner; also, from entering upon the premises now occupied by plaintiff until the further order of this court.

Murder in Franklin County.

On Monday afternoon as Allen Baker, a citizen of Franklin county, who lived near Sulphur Lick, ten miles from Frankfort, was returning from Peak's Mill, where he had been to vote, was shot and killed by Wm. B. Newton, his nephew. It seems that there has been pending for some time a family difficulty, in which the two were involved. During the day of the election an angry altercation took place between them, and Newton left the polls for his home, where he procured a shot-gun, and, taking position by the side of the road by which Baker had to pass to reach his house, fired upon him upon his approach, the whole load taking effect in his right breast, and producing instant death. On Tuesday Newton voluntarily surrendered himself to the authorities and is now in jail.

A Louisville Invention.

A number of gentlemen by invitation yesterday visited the machine shop of Messrs. Patterson & Rice, on East Main street, to witness the trial of a cotton press invented by a gentleman of this city. It is called the Louisville Chain Cotton Press. It is very simple in its construction, and can be manufactured very cheaply. The power is immense, and is very economically applied. Two men can press a bale of cotton weighing 500 pounds in a very short time. The gentlemen present were highly pleased with the working of the press, and say that it is the best cotton press ever invented. We understand that the press will be manufactured here on an extensive scale.

Stole a Watch.

Yesterday morning while police officer Wm. Cross was making his usual rounds, he met two men dressed in the garb of United States soldiers, and noticed that one was trying to force the other one to come into town. Upon advancing toward them one of them remarked that the other was a thief, and requested the officer to lock him up. It appears that Wm. Wallace was the possessor of a fine gold watch and chain which James Welsh took a great fancy to, and tried to appropriate to his own use without the consent or knowledge of the rightful owner. Welsh was taken charge of by officer Cross who lodged him in Police Station No. 1.

Installation.

The following officers of Star of Hope Lodge I. O. G. T. were installed last night: W. C. T., Thomas A. Jones; W. V. T., Lena Formhals; W. M., Sol. Wolf; W. S., Joseph Hamilton; W. F. S., Henry Formhals; W. T., Charles Troxler; W. I. S. G., Julia James; W. O. S. G., John Arnold; W. C., Albert Randolph; W. A. S., John McGill; W. D. M., Fannie McGill; W. R. S., Alice Sebastian; W. L. S., Cassie Lapp; P. W. C. T., U. F. Kelly.

Dr. W. A. Saudek Discharged.

In the City Court yesterday morning the case of Dr. W. A. Saudek, charged with shooting and wounding James W. Breen, on Wednesday night, was heard. The evidence before this court was about the same as we reported in yesterday's paper. After a full hearing, wherein it was shown that Breen was subject to spells of insanity, and when in a spell was very dangerous, the charge was dismissed.

Senator Revels.

A new United States flag, ordered by Secretary Boutwell, will be hoisted over the United States Marine Hospital in this city on the 20th inst. The flag is a very large and handsome one. Mr. Revels, the negro Senator, has accepted the invitation to deliver an address on the occasion.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

JOBS for the Coroner were non est yesterday.

THE jail and station No. 4 were empty last night.

R. WEYMAN, charged with assaulting Miss Fischer, was registered at police station No. 1 last night.

THE thermometer ranged as follows yesterday: 7 a. m., 74; 10 a. m., 80; 12 m., 87; 2 p. m., 88; 4 p. m., 86; 6 p. m., 85.

MAIN street, from Seventh to Third, and Jefferson, from Third to Fourth, were cleaned by the street brigade yesterday.

A MAN whose name we could not learn broke his arm while working in the Second-street sewer yesterday afternoon.

A COMPANY of regular United States infantry arrived in the city last night, from Newport barracks, en route to Nashville.

A WAGON loaded with grain, and drawn by a pair of oxen, broke down at the corner of Fourth and Broadway yesterday.

ON Wednesday afternoon a daughter of Martin Woodruff, of Shippingport, aged six years, left her home, and has not since been heard from.

JACK WILLIAMS, who was accidentally scalded on the steamer Sandy, on Wednesday, is lying in a critical condition at the United States Marine Hospital.

MR. JOSEPH H. STACKHOUSE, of the COURIER-JOURNAL job office, started yesterday on a visit of business and recreation to Philadelphia and New York.

THE Shelbyville stage met with a slight accident, caused by an over load of passengers, yesterday, and was detained some time on the road to this city.

IN our report of the tobacco fair at Cincinnati, published yesterday, bright wrappers are quoted sold at $55. It should have been $155 per hundred pounds.

THERE are a large number of patients at present at the United States Marine Hospital. The negro patients receive the same attention and treatment as the whites.

THE Mt. Sterling Sentinel suggests the name of Hon. Belvard J. Peters, one of the judges of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, as a Democratic candidate at the next Gubernatorial election.

A DISPATCH was received here yesterday stating that the wife of Col. Robert A. Johnson, of this city, died suddenly at the Metropolitan Hotel in New York, yesterday morning, of congestive chills.

A LARGE delegation of the "best shots" of Louisville will leave the city on Saturday to attend "the grand shooting tournament" at Chicago. The tournament will begin next Monday and continue one week.

THE wife of Mr. Joseph Campbell, a farmer, living near Garnettsville, Meade county, Ky., increased the census two boys and one girl in the first inning last week. There'll be treble if not base balling around that house for a while.

MAJOR RANSOM has been ordered by the War Department at Washington to report at this city to give evidence in the case of Mrs. Ward, for alleged damages to her house while occupied by the Government as headquarters of the Department of the Cumberland.

THE Women's Christian Association will not meet on Monday afternoon, but will assemble in the session-room of the Chestnut-street Presbyterian Church on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock, on which occasion the Rev. Mr. Lorrimer will address the audience. The public are invited to attend.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

A Young Lady Deserts her Home and Friends and Leaves for Parts Unknown.

On last Saturday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, Miss Mary Belle Dewitt, aged sixteen years, mysteriously disappeared from her home, No. 156 East Market street, between Preston and Jackson, where her father keeps a tavern known as "The Farmer's Home." For some months a number of hucksters from Indiana have been in the habit of stopping with Mr. Dewitt, and it is thought that among the number there is one who has endeavored to accomplish her ruin by enticing her away from home. The circumstances, so far as known, regarding her leaving home, are about as follows: On a recent visit to this city the huckster suspected of enticing her away was very attentive to her, and after his departure from the city a correspondence between the young lady and him was carried on, and it is supposed that an arrangement was made to abduct her. She left her home as stated above, remarking to a servant in the house that she was going out shopping and would return in an hour. She did not return that night or Sunday night, and on Monday her father set out on a journey into Indiana in search of her. On the New Albany ferry-boat he ascertained that a wagon containing a girl of her description had crossed on Saturday, unaccompanied by any one, and that on the same day a wagon of the right description had crossed on the same boat, but at different times. Mr. Dewitt hastily pursued the fleeing parties, and, upon the road, ascertained from persons that a wagon, containing a man and girl answering the description of the fugitives, had passed various points. The father succeeded in tracing his daughter to a point just this side of Fredericksburg, Indiana, where all trace of the missing girl was lost. He then went twelve miles beyond that village to the home of the man whom, he thought, had inveigled her away from home, and, upon accusing the man, he denied all knowledge of the affair. Mr. Dewitt then retraced his steps toward this city, and when he arrived at Fredericksburg again he found a man who had seen the girl in the wagon with the huckster, and knew that she had gone beyond Fredericksburg. Mr. Dewitt returned home yesterday almost heart-broken at the thought of giving up his daughter in such a mysterious manner, but says that he intends continuing the search. The name of the man who is supposed to be the abducter is well known, and on his arrival in the city to-day will be arrested. Mr. Dewitt and family are very respectable, and recently removed to this city from Washington county, and engaged in the hotel business. The missing girl is rather heavy set, has dark-red hair, blue eyes, low forehead, and rather a pleasant look. Mr. Dewitt offers a reward of $50 to any person giving information by which her whereabouts can be traced.

BASE BALL.

Lone Stars vs. Athletics.

The following is the score by innings of the game at Chicago, Tuesday, between the Lone Stars, of New Orleans, and Athletics, of Chicago:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Lone Stars	2	3	4	9	3	0	1	0	2	—24
Athletics	6	4	1	1	3	0	3	0	1	—19

A colored club from Washington, the champions of the South, a first-class nine in all respects, is about to make a tour throughout the country, going as far west as Buffalo. On August 23 they are to play the Fearless Club, of Utica, the acknowledged colored champions of the Empire State. The result will probably decide the colored championship of the country.

A reporter, explaining why, in a late game in Indianapolis, the Indianapolis boys did not make more runs when they batted, says it was because the ball was such a lively one. It always got to first base before the striker did by several feet.

A match game of base-ball, played on Fourth street and Ormsby avenue yesterday, between the Nicknacks and Tempest Juniors, resulted in the defeat of the latter by a score of 59 to 31.

The Atlantic Club will start on their grand championship trip West about the middle or latter part of August.

The White Stockings Win a Game of Base Ball.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—A match game of base ball at Ogden Park between the White Stockings, of Chicago, and Lone Stars, of New Orleans, was won by the former. Score for White Stockings 42; Lone Stars 8. This is the first victory of the White Stockings for a long time.

The National Game at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—In the game of base-ball to-day the Harvards scored 39 and the Nationals 18. The Olympic club has left for the West, and will play the Red Stockings, the White Stockings, Forest City of Rockford, and other noted clubs of that section.

Athletics vs. Rockfords.

ROCKFORD, ILL., August 3.—The game of base ball to-day between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and Forest City, of Rockford. Score—Rockford 15; Philadelphia 10.

CITY BUSINESS.

The Neff House, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

This gorgeous house is now in full blast. Occupying a front of 300 feet, four stories high, it contains 246 chambers, with seven private parlors, besides public parlors, reception and other rooms seldom to be found at a watering-place. The chambers, halls, and stair-cases are all richly carpeted, with gas in every room, and bath-rooms and water-closets on every floor. The wash-rooms and laundries are complete; the bar-rooms and billiard and bowling saloons elegant. Hot and cold sulphur or iron baths are always at hand. The waters of these famous springs are not surpassed in the United States. Invalids in a single week have been known to effect miraculous cures. The drives and the grounds are the first in the West. Contiguous to a rich country abundant with everything, and with railroad communication to all parts of the country, the table groans with a fabulous combination of edibles tempting indeed. A gentleman just from there informs us that, while superior to Long Branch in many things, it is behind it in none. Two great features are two elegant octagonal houses, each containing a shower-bath, one for gentlemen and one for ladies, with elegant rooms attached, in which the toilet can be made without trouble. He says the company is magnificent, many of the turn-outs unequaled. The house has a large stable attached, with horses and vehicles to suit the guests. The grounds contain 850 acres, all laid out, with a large pond in course of construction, owned by the Neff brothers, four of the most elegant gentlemen in the West. The house was built by a rich stock company and was made to meet a necessity. It were idle for Southern people to go to the distant North when by eight hours' travel from Louisville this extensive, health-invigorating and magnificent place can be reached by rail or steamboat via Cincinnati. The ball-room is 72 by 45 feet, with a fine band of music always in exercise. A big ball once a week; hops every night. Hunting and fishing abundant. A curious evidence of reconstruction in the North is that this house is managed by the genial Major Frank Pierce, assisted by E. Kingston Boyd, for twenty years the popular manager of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, and Captain Patrick Henry Johnson, so well known on the rivers and former proprietor of the National Hotel.

The Glasgow Row.

The Glasgow Times says: "A special telegram from Cave City to the Louisville Commercial gives a garbled account of what it calls a 'disgraceful row' here on Monday 'between a party of rowdies and peaceable negroes.' The facts are that one James, who is a railroad boss, knocked down a couple of negroes and fired two shots at one of them. But one shot took effect and that made a mere scratch. It is not true, as stated by the Commercial, that he (James) was told by the civil authorities that if he left town peaceably he would not be arrested."

August Election—Vote of the City.

[City vote table by wards, printed sideways; columns: Judge County Court (W. B. Hoke, D.; T. Jack Conn, I. D.); Clerk of County Court (C. M. Thruston, D.; J. F. Haber, R.); County Attorney (A. S. Willis, D.; C. L. Easum, R.); Sheriff (J. M. Martin, D.; W. H. Shepherd, R.); County Assessor (John Harrison, D.; W. H. Watts, R.); Coroner (Conrad Weber, D.; T. B. Strong, R.); Surveyor (John Robb, D.; A. E. Camp, D.); Jailer of Jefferson County (John Schardein, I. D.; John Mehringer, R.; And. Hawes, I. R.); Judge of the City Court (J. Hop. Price, D.; W. R. Woolford, I. D.; R. F. Baird, R.; Geo. W. Chambers); Clerk of the City Court (J. C. Loren, D.; M. Boland, R.; John Speer, I. D.); Marshal of City Court (Pat. Dillon, D.; S. Gill, R.; Thos. G. Slater); Pros. Att'y of City Court (Frank Hagan, D.; C. S. Gill, R.); Park Ordinance (For; Against); Legislature (W. F. Barret, D.; N. McDonough, I. D.; H. S. Irwin, R.) — ward figures illegible]

VOTE OF THE COUNTY.

	Judge County Court: W. B. Hoke	T. Jack Conn	Clerk County Court: C. M. Thruston	J. F. Haber	County Att'y: Albert Willis	Chas. L. Easum
Schardein Precinct	98	68	63	43	79	66
Fisherville Precinct	156	85	77	6	139	7
Harrod's Creek Prec't	81	14	65	6	72	6
Gilman's Precinct	188	25	103	60	119	32
Springdale Precinct	96	12	90	23	62	11
Blankenbaker's Prec't	109	5	92	12	90	4
Boston Precinct	120	124	98	10	82	10
Hay's Spring Precinct	153	70	36	1	121	1
Jeffersontown Prec't	215	135	119	47	154	73
Lower Ponds Prec't	201	16	191	44	171	46
Middletown Precinct	261	116	194	61	203	23
Cross Roads Precinct	110	18	94	21	96	13
Two-mile House Prec't	171	96	143	101	153	97
Shively Precinct	183	8	84	21	89	26
Cane Run Precinct	95	5	99	4	78	54
Woods' Precinct	86	36	89	8	65	10
Spring Garden	136	23	113	58	133	29
County vote	2315	930	1612	559	2094	623
City vote	9796	2900	7165	4048	9500	3977
Total City & County	12111	3830	8777	4607	11594	4600

	Surveyor: John Robb	C. Russell	A. E. Camp	Jailer: John Shardine	John Mehringer	Andrew Hawes
Shardine Precinct	89	20	36	85	56	
Fisherville Precinct	139		139	4		
Harrod's Creek Prec't	76		80	7	3	
Gilman's Precinct	123		108	38	86	8
Springdale Precinct	97		95		50	
Blankenbaker's Prec't	101		79	21	4	
Boston Precinct	91	36	93	5	16	
Hay's Spring Precinct	138	32	81	53		
Jeffersontown Prec't	178	36	139	43	23	
Lower Ponds Prec't	198		191	14	45	3
Middletown Precinct	252	8	254	6	51	
Cross Roads Precinct	110		103	14	4	
Two-Mile House Prec't	184		178	36	22	
Shively Precinct	136		55	73	23	7
Cane Run Precinct	95	3	91	5	53	3
Wood's Precinct	81		32	40	3	
Spring Garden Prec't	135		123	10	8	
County Vote	2210	190	1825	481	603	11
City Vote	9315		8380	1083	4472	4
Total City & County	11525	190	10205	1564	5075	15

	Sheriff: J. M. Martin	W. H. Shepherd	Assess'r: W. H. Watts	John Harrison	Coron'r: Conrad Weber	T. B. Strong
Shardine Precinct	97	60	68	79	76	63
Fisherville Precinct	131			132	141	
Harrod's Creek Precinct	81		8	74	73	
Gilman's Precinct	195	68	71	130	117	67
Spring Dale Precinct	104	8	22	97	99	16
Blankenbaker's Prec't	76	8	9	100	101	9
Boston Precinct	94	17	8	99	101	15
Hay's Spring Precinct	122		88	126	101	7
Jeffersontown Prec't	177	88	50	159	161	54
Lower Ponds Precinct	209	45	44	207	195	45
Middletown Precinct	261	55	55	265	215	54
Cross Roads Precinct	116	22	12	119	102	11
Two-Mile House Prec't	179	100	100	185	183	109
Shively Precinct	122	26	36	120	120	30
Cane Run Precinct	94	56	56	96	94	55
Woods' Precinct	78	5	8	81	69	6
Spring Garden Prec't	135	38	38	135	135	38
County vote	2225	599	633	2177	1959	595
City vote	9725	4087	4193	9263	9048	3888
Total City & County	11950	4686	4826	11440	11007	4483

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Additional Returns from all Portions of the State.

[Special Telegraphic Reports of Courier-Journal.]

MEADE COUNTY.

The following is the official statement of the election in Meade county:

M. H. Cofer, for Circuit Judge, 1,191 votes; no opposition.

O. C. Richardson, Jr., for County Judge, 39 majority.

W. B. Gough, for County Clerk, 223 majority.

Wm. Brashear, for County Attorney, 319 majority.

S. C. Malin, for Sheriff, 307 majority.

George M. Neafus, for Jailer, 110 majority.

Jesse S. Shacklett, for Assessor, 242 majority.

S. H. T. Woolfolk, for Surveyor, 207 majority.

J. M. Howard, for Coroner, 597 votes; no opposition.

Total vote polled, 1,385.

There were no Republican candidates in the field. The only question in the race was the division of the county, which has been agitated for the last two years. The advocates of that measure had a full ticket in the field, and were confident of success, intending to use the vote as a test before the Legislature next winter. But their entire ticket was badly defeated, with one exception, and it is not thought they will care to claim him by the time the Legislature convenes. There were 111 negro votes polled, which are about one-half their entire vote. They voted quietly and without opposition, except in one or two instances. MEADE.

BRANDENBURG, KY., Aug. 3, 1870.

TRIGG COUNTY.

CADIZ, KY., Aug. 2, 1870.—Yesterday was election day, the first election held in this county in which everybody participated, without regard "to race, color or previous condition of servitude," and it affords me pleasure to chronicle the fact that not a solitary disturbance, having its origin in politics, occurred in the county, as far as I have heard. Long before the sun was up, the "fifteenth amendments" were beginning to pour into town, on foot, on horseback, on muleback, in wagons, ox carts, &c. They came from the hill-tops and the valleys, from the east and from the west, not "shouting the battle-cry of freedom," but panting for the glorious privilege of voting.

At the usual hour the polls opened and the "colored troops" who "fought nobly" in the "late unpleasantness" made a dash in solid mass to the court-house and voted in a column for the Radicals, only three voting with the Democrats, but by 12 o'clock the last arrow was gone from the Radical quiver, and then the sturdy white yeomanry began to march and "keep step to the music" of Democracy, and when night closed upon the scene the Democratic flag was floating triumphant—not only here but at every precinct in the county.

We have returns from all but three precincts (small ones) and thus far Lindsay's majority is 873 over Williams.

The entire Democratic ticket kept pace with Lindsay.

Williams' entire vote was from the Radicals. His name was at the head of the Radical ticket, yet from the vote he got, which was smaller than any straight-out Rad., it seems that many of them "scratched" his name off. Thus it will ever be with a bolter, independent, disorganizer in the Democratic party in this county. Farewell, a long farewell, to the "lamented judge." Sic semper. JAY.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

STANFORD, August 3.—The average official majority for the Democratic ticket in this county is 516. The following are the names of the county officers elect: M. C. Lanfry, County Judge; R. C. Warren, County Attorney; John Blain, County Clerk; Walter G. Saunders, Sheriff; Dan. Miller, Sheriff (short term); Thos. Buford, Jailer; James P. Gooch, Assessor; Ben. Hawkins, Surveyor; Jas. B. Norris, Coroner.

The Democrats carried the municipal election of Stanford by 21 majority, electing John M. Phillips, Jr., Police Judge. This is a great triumph; but we can do better in November if necessary. No disturbance of any kind on election day. W. H. M.

ALLEN COUNTY.

Judge—Brown, Ind. Dem., 123; Wilson, nominee Dem., 625; Mansfield, Rep., 540. Wilson's majority 85.

Sheriff—Gillum, Ind. Dem., 657; Patton, nominee Dem., 542. Gillum's majority, 115.

Assessor—Bradburn, nominee Dem., 657; Weaver, Rep., 366; Johnson, Ind. Dem., 70; Mays, Rep., 15. Bradburn's majority 291.

Jailor—Holman, Dem., 658; Cole, Rep., 186. Holman's majority, 472.

Clerk—Collins (no opposition), 983.

County Attorney—Mulligan, 772.

Surveyor—Harris, 749.

Coroner—Allen, 286.

SCOTTSVILLE, KY., Aug. 1, 1870. W. A. D.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Winn's majority, 290; Rasan's, 285; Garrett's, 312; Probert's, 300; Taul's, 286; Treadway's, 301; Orear's, 314. The average majority in the county, not counting the vote of Summers, who had no opposition, is 298.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Democratic majority for County Judge, 751; Clerk, 422; Sheriff, 711; Coroner, 732; Jailer, 759; Surveyor, 765; Assessor, 664.

BATH COUNTY.

The entire Democratic ticket is elected in Bath by an average majority of [illegible]

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, August 5.

Lucien G. Matthews was confined to his residence sick yesterday.

Watermelons are dull at fifty to seventy-five cents for those of ordinary size.

The thermometer yesterday stood as follows: 8 a. m., 78; 11 a. m., 80; 5 p. m., 83.

That interesting case at Justice Monroe's was compromised exceedingly cheap.

Miss Emma Baldwin is training her musical class for a concert to be given in the Opera House soon.

James Devenish, Esq., whose serious illness was reported a few days ago, has almost entirely recovered.

McKendree Chapel (Methodist) Sabbath-school will have a basket meeting at Hancock Grove on Sunday next. All are cordially invited to attend.

Joseph Daily, in a communication addressed to the Ledger of last evening, advocates the calling of another convention, if the Democratic Central Committee deems it necessary.

Dock Griffin, late of the firm of Castien & Briggs, has recently captured a Rockport belle, and has now settled down to the happiness of married life.

Nicholas Brill's daughter who has been suffering for some time past with the white swelling, it is feared will have to lose her leg by amputation.

Officer McBarron, yesterday, arrested a drunken countryman too full to navigate without occasionally going to the grass. He had an open knife in his hand, consequently it was deemed necessary to look him up. No other arrests during the day.

The African Methodist and Baptist Sunday-schools had a grand time yesterday at Whiteman's Grove. They marched through some of the principal streets, with banners flying and headed by a band of martial music. Everything passed off without any disturbance.

In the Police Court yesterday morning the following cases were disposed of: Mrs. Canfield, charged with disorderly conduct, was discharged for want of proof; Neil Fisher, disorderly, $8 60; Cynthia Fountain, charged with assault and battery on Neil Fisher; tried by jury and acquitted.

Mention was made some time ago of an insurance agent, late of New Albany, having abandoned his young and accomplished wife in Illinois, and through the kindness of some friends there she was sent to her parents in this city. This same lady proposes to open a photograph gallery in this city soon.

Sheriff Fullenlove, the Democratic nominee for Auditor, publishes a card in last evening's Ledger stating that numerous malicious reports against his character as an officer and private citizen have been put in circulation to defeat his election. He invites the persons making these charges to come out boldly over their own signatures and make the charges in an open manner, so that he may answer them, and if they don't do this to forever after hold their peace.

The Ledger of last evening has the following: "Peaches $6 per bushel; chickens $4 50 to $5 per dozen. Rev. Dr. G. B. Jocelyn preaches in John's street Methodist church on Sunday. Helmus, the man who engaged in the fight with County Commissioner Perrette, is reported in a dangerous condition. De Pauw Female College will open its next term with more scholars than during any previous year. County candidates are becoming very active. The little son of Mrs. Sappenfield, who was shot accidentally in Greenville last Sunday, is recovering."

The butchers of New Albany held another grand powwow in the court-house yesterday morning for the purpose of considering the situation. It was a secret meeting—sacred to the butchers alone, except that Councilman Winstandley, who has fought so earnestly for their interests, was admitted to the mystic circle of steels, butcher-knives and meat axes, and advised with the determined knights of slaughter as to the course to be pursued. At length it was agreed that every butcher owning a stall on the north side should take a partner from the south side, thereby decreasing the market revenue of the city one-half and still retaining possession of the middle market-house, defeating the object of the Council, which was to make them occupy the lower market-house. The butchers were engaged yesterday afternoon in selecting their respective partners. To-day the articles of copartnership will be drafted, signed, sealed and delivered, and to-morrow they will resume their positions on the north side of the middle market-house and resume the sale of meat as of yore.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Aug. 5.

Judge Mathews yesterday had three disorderlies before him, and assessed them jointly in the sum of $24 10.

Ohio Falls Lodge, I. O. G. T., will install the officers elect for the ensuing term to-night.

S. M. McGonnigal, who is engaged in enumerating the school children of Jeffersonville, will complete the work this week.

John C. McCoy, Esq., a prominent member of the Dallas, Texas, bar, who left Jeffersonville twenty years ago, was in the city yesterday.

Prof. Geo. W. Lee, County Examiner, will examine the teachers of the Jeffersonville public schools in the high school building on Friday, August 19, at 10 a. m.

The Scott county Democracy will hold a primary election to-morrow for the purpose of determining who shall be the Democratic county nominees.

Captain George D. Hand, City Assessor, is about to make an extended tour through Southern Indiana in the interest of the Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

One hundred and twenty-three darkeys came down on the morning train from Indianapolis yesterday morning, and after parading through the streets went over to Louisville.

A woman in the upper part of the city, on Friday, was unable to determine whether she belonged to the male or female sex, and when giving in the enumeration of school children in her family supposed that her name belonged to the enrollment.

The Criminal Court adjourned yesterday morning after finishing the trial of Thomas Prall, who was adjudged guilty of assault and fined $50. The case against Francis Prall was continued until next term. The grand jury returned forty-six indictments.

The workmen have not yet commenced to tear down the walls of Milton & Smyser's mill, as the heat is still too intense for them. The ruins were still smoking yesterday afternoon, notwithstanding the Government engines played on them for eight hours Wednesday.

Considerable indignation is felt by our citizens in the action of somebody sending subpoenas from Charlestown to near forty different persons in this city for no purpose whatever, unless it was to take them away from their business and put them to expense. Some feeling was exhibited against Deputy Sheriff James Kennedy, but he certainly cannot be made responsible for it. He took the subpoenas out of the postoffice, and executed them in good faith, having no doubt but what they had been issued by order of the proper persons. When the citizens who were summoned arrived at Charlestown they applied successively to the grand jury, the county clerk, and the sheriff, but nobody knew who sent for them, or for what the witnesses were summoned. Some of the parties who were put to this unnecessary trouble have expressed their intention of tracing the matter to the culpable parties. The question is asked, "How is it that documents with the official signature of our officers get abroad in this manner and no one knows by whose authority or for what purpose they were issued?"

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

PROCEEDINGS OF BOTH BOARDS.

A Dead Lock on the Health Ordinance.

The Contracts for the New City Hall Confirmed.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 4, 1870.

Present—President Rubel and all the members except Dr. Gilpin.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

President Rubel submitted an invitation to visit St. Xavier's Institute, which was accepted.

Mr. Mitchell submitted a remonstrance from E. L. Stoll and others against the passage of an ordinance for reconstructing a part of Main street, from Wenzel to Ohio, which was referred to the Street Committee, Eastern District.

Mr. Vissman submitted a petition from J. B. Chambers and others in regard to the improvement of Fulton street, on the Point, which was referred to the Grievance and Finance Committees.

Mr. Krack introduced a resolution directing the Assessor to make a deduction in the tax bill of Adam Loeser, which was referred to the Committee on Assessments.

Mr. Gies submitted a petition from J. H. Byrne in regard to his assessment, which was referred to the Committee on Assessments.

Mr. Mitchell submitted a motion to reconsider the vote adopting a resolution raising a joint session at 9 o'clock at the next meeting for the election of four Directors in the Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis Air Line railway, which was carried, and the resolution was referred to the Joint Committee on Railroads.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Fire Department, $6,859 07; pay for July, 1870.
Police, $11,815 25; pay for July, 1870.
Extra police, $349 55; for services at election.
Harris, Tallmadge & Given, $36 for ice.
James Cain, $18 87 for work on wharf.
Jesse McCoy, $15 for watching bridge.
C. Schoeffel, $218 05 for burying paupers.
Street hands, E. D., $370 70, pay for May, 1870.
J. J. Tigert, $181 49 for repair of pumps.
C. Meyers, $11 for hardware.
W. W. Smith, $31 80 for medicines.
Berger & Kendall, $52 05 for brick for sewer.
L. H. King, $3,572 72 for work on sewer.
Selvage & Shanks, $76 69 for work on sewer.
C. Obst, $699 48 for paving intersections.
P. Bannon, $7 50 for drain-pipe.
Kentucky Gate and Fence Company, $97 90 for sewer work.
C. Obst, $139 66 for making crossings.
Charles Obst, $63 66 for paving intersections.
G. W. Long, $442 for cleaning streets.
A. McBride, $3 25 for hardware.
C. Slevin, $8 for sand.
J. W. Davis & Co., $30 for furniture.
Selvage & Shanks, $1,897 89 for work on sewers.
[redacted]
J. Lewis & Co., $27 90 for lumber.
H. S. Lyter, $96 99 for making crossings.
J. D. Selvage & Co., $704 for work on Main street.
P. Bannon, $6 15 for drain pipe.
Harig, Koop, & Co., $15 for furniture.
J. P. McCullom, $24 50 for brick for sewer.
H. S. Lyter, $500 31 for repairs of streets.
C. P. Selvage, $120 30 for repairs of streets.
R. Beach & Co., $15 for supplies for Engineer.
G. Kitzero, $2 85 for supplies for Engineer.
M. Mcshay and others, $535 75 for work on sewers.
C. Grampp and others, $339 for work on sewers.
Owen Ward and others, $689 50 for work on sewers.
Pat Kelley, $1,054 06 for cleaning streets.
C. P. Selvage, $346 74 for crossings.
F. Crofoot, $99 05 to pay judgment.

CLAIM REFERRED.

L. B. Redd & Bro., $691 61, to pay judgment.

Mr. Gilbert, from a special committee, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to protect the sidewalks of the city of Louisville, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Krack, Mitchell, Guthrie, Crowe, Gilbert, Gies, Gault, and Byrne—8.

Nays—President Rubel and Vissman—2.

Mr. Mitchell, from same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council regulating and establishing the rates of merchants' licenses, which was read a second time, amended and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Mitchell, Guthrie, Gilbert, Gies, Gault, and Byrne—9.

NAY—Dr. Crowe—1.

Mr. Rubel introduced a resolution raising a joint committee to confer with L. H. King & Co. in regard to the purchase of the right to lay the Burns concrete pavement, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Guthrie introduced a resolution directing the repair of the gutter on the west side of Third street, between Broadway and York, which was adopted.

Mr. Gilbert introduced a resolution directing the repair of the gutters on both sides of Grayson street, between Eighth and Ninth, which was adopted. [redacted]

Mr. Byrne submitted a Common Council resolution granting the patentees the right to lay the amalgam pavement at their own expense, which was adopted.

Mr. Mitchell submitted the following separate contracts, which were severally approved:

Frank Crofoot to improve Montgomery street, from Seventh cross to Eighth cross.

Frank Crofoot to improve Montgomery street, from Eighth cross to Ninth cross.

Mr. Vissman, from the Street Committee, Eastern District, reported a Common Council resolution directing the Engineer to have the wooden bridge across Beargrass, at the head of Jefferson street, repaired, which was adopted.

Mr. Vissman, from same, reported adversely to the passage of an ordinance from the Common Council for reconstructing a part of Main street, from the east side of Wenzel street to the east side of Ohio street, and the ordinance was rejected. [redacted]

Mr. Vissman, from same, reported the following separate ordinances from the Common Council, which were severally read, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Barret, Mitchell, Guthrie, Crowe, Gilbert, Gies, Gault, and Byrne—11.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for improving a part of an alley from the east side of Brook street to the west side of Floyd street, and between College and Breckinridge streets.

An ordinance for improving a part of an alley from the north side of the first alley north of Breckinridge street to the south side of the first alley south of College street, and between Brook and Floyd streets.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley from the east side of Brook to the west side of Floyd street, and between College and Breckinridge streets, and being the first alley north of Breckinridge street.

An ordinance to dig and wall a well on the south side of Green street, 240 feet west of the corner of Green and Garden streets.

An ordinance for reconstructing a part of an alley from First to East street, and between Walnut and Green streets.

An ordinance for improving a part of Jackson street, from the north side of Washington to the south side of Fulton street.

An ordinance for improving the first alley north of Breckinridge street, running from Floyd east to a 20-foot alley.

An ordinance for improving a part of an alley from Floyd to Preston street, and between Jefferson and Market streets.

An ordinance to improve and improve the unpaved portion of the sidewalk on the south side of Gelger, between Campbell and Wenzel streets.

An ordinance for improving the first alley south of College street, and running from Floyd street east to a 20-foot alley.

An ordinance for improving a part of an alley from College to Breckinridge street, and between Floyd and Preston streets.

An ordinance for improving a part of Shelby street, from the south side of Kentucky to the north side of Milk street.

An ordinance for improving a part of Milk street, from the east side of Shelby to the west side of Logan street.

Mr. Vissman, from the same, reported a Common Council resolution accepting the proposition of Mr. J. F. Speed, H. J. Craycroft and J. W. Henning, to open and extend East Broadway through their lands, as indicated in the map submitted by them, and to surrender said street, 80 feet wide, whenever the city shall by ordinance accept the same. Also, the proposition of Henning & Speed to extend Broadway 80 feet wide from their northern line to the southeastern limits of the city, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Vissman introduced an ordinance for the benefit of the Beargrass Transportation Company, which was read and referred to the Railroad Committee.

Mr. Byrne, from the Street Committee, Western District, reported a Common Council resolution directing the Mayor to advertise for bids for the sewers in Jefferson street, from First to Fifth, and from Seventh to Ninth streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Byrne, from the same, reported a Common Council resolution directing the Mayor to advertise for bids for the sewers in Chestnut street, from Floyd to Twelfth street, which was adopted.

Mr. Byrne, from the same, reported the following separate ordinances from the Common Council, which were severally read, rule suspended and passed. [redacted]

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on both sides of Esquire street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on Fifteenth street between Broadway and Kentucky.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the west side of Fourth street, between St. Catharine and Oak.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the north side of Columbia street, between Lytle and Fifteenth.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the west side of Eight street, between Main street and the first alley south of Main.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the west side of Seventh street, between Market and Main.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on both sides of Market street, between Twenty-first and Sayre.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the west side of Sixth street, between Kentucky and Oak.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the north side of Jefferson street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on both sides of Lytle street, between Seventeenth and Columbia.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the west side of Sixteenth street, between Walnut and Madison.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Fourth street, between Green and Walnut.

Mr. Guthrie submitted a Common Council resolution directing the Printing Committees and Attorney to prepare an ordinance for the election of a City Printer in August, 1870, which was adopted.

Separate resolutions from the Common Council approving the Engineer's report of the following apportionments were severally adopted, viz:

Apportionment of the improvement of Jackson street, from Rose Lane to Lampton. S. Kemp, contractor.

Apportionment of the improvement of Payne street, from Spring to Charlton. U. Stengel, contractor.

A resolution was adopted to meet again, on Thursday evening, August 11, 1870, at 8 o'clock and then the Board adjourned.

OLIVER LUCAS, Clerk.

COMMON COUNCIL—OFFICIAL.

LOUISVILLE, MONDAY EVE., Aug. 4, 1870.

The Common Council met pursuant to adjournment, President Long in the chair, and all the members except Messrs. Jacob and Jefferson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. German moved to reconsider the vote adopting the resolution for a joint session tonight for the election of four directors of the St. Louis Short-line railroad, which motion prevailed, and the papers were recommitted to the Joint Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Kaye, on leave, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the Joint Committee on Revision and Public Printing, with the City Attorney, are hereby directed to prepare an ordinance providing for the election of Public Printer in the month of August of every year; the ordinance to require that the proprietors of newspapers offering to do the work shall state to the Council in writing the terms and rates upon which they will do the public advertising, the said ordinance to fix the limits of the rates to be paid during the ensuing year.

Mr. Dupuy offered separate resolutions directing the Auditor to draw his warrant for $699 in favor of L. B. Redd & Bro., and for $99 05 in favor of F. Crofoot, to satisfy executions against the city, which were adopted.

Mr. Orrill, upon leave, submitted the claims of the Police Department for the month of July, amounting to $11,815 29, and of the special police on election day, amounting to $349 55, which were allowed.

Mr. Campbell, on leave, submitted the claims of the Fire Department for the month of July, amounting to $6,859 07, which were allowed.

A message from the Mayor enclosing an invitation to attend the Exhibition of Textile Fabrics at Indianapolis was received and read.

Also, a message recommending the adoption of an ordinance creating additional voting precincts, which was referred to the Committee on Elections, to report at the next meeting.

Also, a message submitting the bonds of the following policemen: M. Delaney, Matthew Clark, J. S. Cave, Adam Deerbacker, A. J. Stratton, Wm. May, J. T. Curtis, M. Merkle, A. Bartholomew, Oliver Robinson, John Trailor and Martin Carey, which were approved.

Also, the following contracts:

For flagging, curb, and gutter on city hall building; Peter Pfeiffer contractor.

Rubble masonry on city hall building; U. Stengel contractor.

Furnishing brick on city hall building; S. McCollum contractor.

For sand on city hall building; Jacob Rupp contractor.

Laying brick on city hall building; J. D. Fowler contractor.

The Engineer submitted the grade of Seventh street from Churchill to Magnolia, which was approved.

Also the following claims, which were allowed:
C. Obst, $699 41.
H. S. Lyter, $531.
L. H. King, $2,550 18.
Selvage & Shanks, $76 69.
J. P. McClellan, $24 50.
Birger & Kendall, $52 05.
G. W. Long, $440.
Street hands Western District, $535 75.
A. McBride, $7 25.
H. J. Lewis & Bro., $27 90.
Chas C. Oleburn, $8.
Selvage & Shanks, $1,890 79.
Street hands Eastern District, $389.
H. S. Lyter, $96 99.

The Engineer also submitted the apportionment of Jackson street, from Rose Lane to Lampton, which was approved.

Also a resolution for the repaving of Tenth from York to Lexington, which was referred to Committee on Streets—Western District.

Also a communication recommending the annulling of the contract with E. H. Whitesides, for paving the sidewalks on Chestnut below Twenty-second, was read and approved.

Also the claim of J. D. Selvage of $704, for repairs on Main street on the line of the City Railroad Company.

Mr. Robinson having demanded the ayes and nays, the claim was allowed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Long, Campbell, Dix, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, German, Gray, Hackett, Kaye, Leterle, O'Connor, Orrill, Walling and Yantz—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Fuller, McCulloch, Robinson and Saner—4.

Also the following claims, which were allowed:
P. Bannon, $6 15.
J. W. Davis & Co., $30 00.
R. Veson, $15 00.
Kentucky Gate and Fence Co., $97 90.
P. Bannon, $7 50.
Harig, Koop & Co., $15 00.
G. Kitzero, $2 85.

Sundry claims were referred back to the City Engineer, on account of informalities.

The Engineer submitted a claim of laborers in Western District for $689 50.

Mr. Robinson moved to refer it back to the City Engineer for information, which motion was rejected.

Mr. Duncan moved to allow the claim, which motion prevailed.

The Engineer submitted the following claims, which were allowed:

C. P. Selvage, $120 30; Chas. Obst, $153 66; Chas. Obst, $63 66; C. P. Selvage, $346 74; Pat. Kelley, $133 78; Pat. Kelley, $9 73; Pat. Kelley, $572 50; Pat. Kelley, $810 91; Pat. Kelley, $125 14.

Mr. Dupuy offered separate resolutions directing the Auditor to draw his warrant in favor of White & Selvage for $264 30; in favor of C. Murphy and Hannah Gill for $5,646 46; in favor of Lewis Kleiner and Chas. Fleckheimer for $118 34; in favor of White & Selvage for $5 35, which were adopted.

Mr. Kaye submitted a petition from the Mail Line, which was referred to the Committee on Wharves.

Upon motion the rules were suspended to allow Mr. Robinson to offer a petition to defer the enforcement of the dog law until cold weather, which was referred to the Committee on Revision.

Upon motion of Mr. O'Connor, the health ordinance was taken up.

The substitute from the Board of Aldermen was read.

Mr. German moved that the Council adhere to its action, and to appoint a committee of conference, which motion prevailed, and the chair appointed the Committee on Health.

Mr. Yantz submitted sundry petitions for coffee-house and tavern licenses, which were reported back to the committee.

Mr. Dix reported an ordinance for a well at Hancock and Jacob streets, which was adopted.

Also for a well at Bank and Twenty-fifth streets, which was adopted.

Also for a well at corner of Clay and Jacob streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Campbell offered a resolution directing the Mayor to advertise for two steam engines, one to be located south of Broadway, between Preston and Broadway, and the other to be located south of Broadway, between Ninth and Eighteenth streets.

Upon motion, the consideration of the resolution was suspended to allow Mr. German to offer the following contracts, which were confirmed:

For flagging, curb and gutter in City Hall building; P. Pfeiffer, contractor.

Rubble masonry on City Hall building; U. Stengel, contractor.

Furnishing brick for City Hall building; S. McCollum, contractor.

For sand for City Hall building; Jacob Rupp, contractor.

For laying brick on City Hall building; J. D. Fowler, contractor.

The Council then adjourned to meet again Thursday night, Aug. 11, 1870, at 8 o'clock.

Attest: J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.

THE GERMAN TEACHERS.

Proceedings of the National Convention Yesterday—Addresses, Resolutions, &c.—Adjourned.

The convention of German-American teachers met at the building, corner of Gray and Second streets, yesterday morning, President Feldner in the chair.

A communication from Mr. Ludeking, of St. Louis, was read and ordered to be published in the educational paper.

Mrs. McClintock, not being satisfied with yesterday's proceedings concerning the omission of the Bible from the schools, sent in a communication, which was laid upon the table.

The Committee on English and German Reading, Writing and Grammar was called on to report. The chairman, Mr. Rosenstengel, of St. Louis, stated that the only report the committee had to make was, to listen to the address of Mr. Knortz, of Oshkosh, who had prepared a discourse on this subject.

Mr. Soldan, of St. Louis, amended this by asking that the addresses of all the gentlemen who were called on to speak be heard at present. The amendment was carried.

Mr. Knortz, being the first speaker, among other remarks said that German-American children, and even grown persons, seldom speak anything but English among themselves. The child before entering school expresses its ideas by words with which it is familiar; it is now the principal object to teach children in the elementary classes how to speak the German language. This ought to be made a principal branch of the elementary course of study. Conversation among Germans and Germans ought always to be held in their native tongue; of course, the Germans, and the children especially, have to learn the English, too—have to learn it well, but German is, and must continue to be, their mother tongue. He then spoke of the method of teaching, and thought that these everlasting rules, declensions and conjugations, are more ruinous than beneficial to the schools; children shall be taught in the German language and not about the German language. He further wanted to have the study of German literature introduced in the schools. His speech was received with much applause.

Mr. Engelman, of Milwaukee, spoke about text books. He remarked that this subject is the most important one. He regretted that the American school depend too much on text books, making studies too much like machine-work. He thought a good teacher could teach without books; a bad one would be unsuccessful with the very best books. He objected to the importation of school-books from Germany, and was in favor of having all the books printed in this country. We are better acquainted with the wants of our children. The American child differs greatly from the German one. A book that may prove successful there may be of little or no use in our country. To the selection of readers, especially, much attention ought to be paid. They have to be written in a chaste language, without any vulgar remarks, and, finally, they should not, like so many English readers now used, contain any religious stories. The next important of all the books are the translation-books of German and English. He thought that books which compare the two languages most minutely are undoubtedly to be preferred, if they at the same time furnish good and sufficient exercises. The text book for sciences, arithmetic, etc., ought to be short and sensible, and only few examples given. The American geography text books are praiseworthy on account of the beautiful maps that accompany them; but the questions are cut too minutely. In fact all text books should be carefully selected. The speech was full of good ideas, and was favorably received.

Mr. Reff it, of Hoboken, delivered a discourse, in which he showed some defects in the school system, which he thought ought to be corrected. The applause that followed his remarks showed that the audience agreed with the speaker.

The time for recess having arrived the Convention adjourned.

After half an hour's rest the meeting was opened again by the President.

On motion, it was resolved to announce the union of German-American teachers with the similar association of teachers in the old fatherland.

The President announced that Dr. Sonnenschein, of St. Louis, would read a poem, written by Mrs. Minna Kleeberg, of Louisville. The poem was listened to very attentively, and received with applause. The poetess being present she was called on to make a few remarks. Rev. Dr. Kleeberg, her husband, arose in her name and remarked that his wife was not so deeply impressed with the prevailing idea of woman's rights as to enter the orator's stand. He therefore, in her name, expressed the most profound thanks for the great honor that was conferred upon her by the manner in which this poem had been received.

Mr. Engelman, of Milwaukie, offered the following, which was adopted:

1. The members of the first German-American Teachers' Convention declare that they consider themselves members of the German Teachers' Union of North America, and request all German teachers and friends of education to join this Union, and to assist in the practical execution of the resolutions adopted by this Convention.

2. Every teacher or friend of education who desires to become a member of this Union is requested to send his name and the fee of one dollar to the Central Committee at St. Louis. The name of every one that joins this association shall be published in our educational paper.

The following was offered by Mr. Schnecz, of Detroit:

Resolved, That we declare most emphatically that we are against a division of the school funds; and that we on the contrary wish to condemn every movement that wishes to divide said fund.

Mr. Grube, of New Albany, arose, and objected to the resolution; he was opposed to the public school system, because the public schools were opposed to German.

Dr. Sonnenschein in answer to the speaker remarked, that the assembly was greatly mistaken if he thinks the public schools condemn the teaching of German. On the contrary, German systems and German studies have been introduced in many of these schools. The doctor was greatly opposed to the division of the school fund, as it would bring back the days of the old sectarian school system.

Mr. Soldan remarked that, if the school fund should be divided, the public schools will have to be divided, "and what then?" he continued. "Does the gentleman from New Albany think the German-American schools would gain anything by it? No, indeed. Most of the scholars would go to the sectarian schools; thousands of children would be placed again under the influence of the ... [illegible] ... spirit of the middle ages ... would be brought back to the fanaticism of Catholicism. All we do, that? No, let us have equal education to all—to the rich and the poor, to the Catholics, Protestants, and Jews; let all like brothers unite in patronizing one and the same school. [Applause.]

Prof. Hailman, of Louisville, said: "I am of the same opinion as Mr. Soldan. I myself am a teacher of a German-English academy, but it never entered my mind, even the remotest thought, that the school funds ought to be divided. If the public schools are introducing German studies and German systems, then let us dispense with all the private schools; then let us all unite in raising the interest of the public schools. [Great applause.]

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Soldan, in his happy way of expressing himself, delivered a discourse on the subject of the modification of the German instruction in America.

After him Dr. Sonnenschein delivered a short but beautiful address on the value and influences of the ladies as teachers in the American schools.

Mr. Berg, of St. Louis, believing that the entire business of the convention had been performed, moved to express the thanks of the convention to the president and the whole board of the association, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Engelman, of Milwaukee, moved to express the sincerest thanks to the German inhabitants for their readiness in showing their hospitality to this convention. Adopted.

Mr. Rosenstengel, of St. Louis, moved a vote of thanks to Prof. W. N. Hailman, and to those of the Louisville German teachers that partook in the convention. Adopted.

Mr. Eckel, of Cincinnati, wished that the assembly next year will be of still larger number than the present one. He wants all the teachers of German in the United States to be present at Cincinnati in August, 1871.

The President regretted that the previous speakers had moved votes of thanks to all who so well deserve them, thus taking from him the opportunity of doing so as President. He was very much pleased with the success of this convention, and, looking at the different members, he finds expressed in their countenances the very same feeling. He was happy to have met with his old and young colleagues, and now he bids them farewell, and wishes to meet them next year in Cincinnati in large numbers. He admonished the members to work to get more associates. Again he expressed his thanks to one and all of the convention.

Mr. Rosenstengel moved that the convention return its thanks to Mr. Hailman, the chairman of the local committee, for his endeavors in making the convention a successful and pleasant one.

Before adjournment, Mr. Engelman moved that the convention express its patriotic feeling with Prussia in its present struggle against France. Accordingly the whole audience arose, and with three loud cheers expressed their sympathy with Germany.

The convention then adjourned.

At 3 o'clock p. m. the members went to the Temple steps, on Sixth and Broadway, where Klauber photographed the whole assembly, making a very beautiful group.

At 8 o'clock the grand concert at Lion Garden commenced. A large attendance, with gay faces, was present. The concert was the finest one of the season, and reflected much credit on the different singing societies that participated and the Great Western Star Band. After the concert there was dancing, which lasted until an early hour this morning.

Thus ended the first German-American Teachers' Convention. Each and every one of the members, though arriving here with but little hope of success, leaves Louisville with the impression that this convention has done a great deal of good, and that the association will improve itself and the schools of this country considerably.

The following is an additional list of delegates: Wm. Drider, Louisville; Ernest Graefenhan, Louisville; Ph. Michels, Louisville; Auguste Holtge, Cincinnati; Johanna Huesing, Cincinnati; Christiane Wachsmith, Cincinnati; Sophie Eupbra, Cincinnati; Helena Theis, Cincinnati; N. Neufer, Cincinnati; P. Sierle, Cincinnati; E. Glaz, Cincinnati; S. Gletch, Cincinnati; E. Hoffsummer, Cincinnati; C. Schmidt, Cincinnati; Pauline Schmale, Cincinnati; Julia Borger, Cincinnati; Pauline Schweizer, Cincinnati; Dr. F. C. Leber, Louisville; Dr. Kleeberg, Louisville.

Promenade Concert.

The grand promenade concert of the Leiderkranz Society will take place at Woodland Garden to-night under the directorship of Professor Plato. The programme for the occasion embraces many choice musical gems and the affair will doubtless be a pleasant one.

The Latest Coal Oil Horror—A Girl's Head Burned Off.

At Otisville, Genesee county, Michigan, on Sunday, Mr. Brown, after his family had retired for the night, attempted to fill a kerosene lamp while it was burning. The oil was ignited, the can exploding and throwing the blazing fluid all over the man and two of his children, a girl aged 6 and a boy of 4 years, who were sleeping on the floor in a corner of the room. The boy was wakened and ran out doors. The girl either did not wake at all, or, as is more probable, was aroused, but only after being too much injured to escape. The father was able to leave the house. The mother, who was in the bed-room with an infant, escaped through an open window, and when the boy came out seized him and rolled him in the wet grass, thus extinguishing the fire, which was consuming his scanty clothing. On looking after her daughter, it was found that she was still in the blazing building, but it was impossible to rescue her. After the house was consumed, her remains were found near where she had lain down. Her limbs were burned off, and the skull dropped off when the trunk was lifted up. Mr. Brown himself was burned from the knees to the top of his head and died soon after. The boy, at last accounts, was not expected to live.

CITY FEATURES

Physicians and Medical Students,

and all interested in the cause of medical education, will read with great advantage the Address and the advertisement of the Faculty of the Louisville Medical College, as published in the COURIER-JOURNAL of this morning. E. S. Gaillard, M. D., Dean.

Universal Exposition.

Five cents to one dollar. The cheapest house in the city for ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, house-keeping articles, Jewelry, fancy goods, etc. The trade supplied.

☞ B. F. Parker & Co. are receiving daily fresh Baltimore oysters, also large, fat Saddle Rock oysters. Give them a call at 164 Second street.

☞ Boots, shoes and brogans, furniture, groceries, &c. at auction this (Friday) morning, by C. C. Spencer & Co. See advertisement.

☞ During the last trip of the R. C. Gray up the Arkansas river, one of her passengers, Mr. Mathew Hixson, of the well-known firm of Saddler & Hixson, at Robertson's Landing, was suffering from a severe attack of fever and ague. It is said chills on the Arkansas river are the worst in the world and the hardest to cure. Captain Metcalfe, of the boat, sympathising with him in his sufferings, gave him a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup, or Improved Chill Cure. The Captain says he never travels without it. Read what Mr. Hixson says in regard to it:

SHOAL CREEK, JOHNSON CO., ARK., June 2, 1870.

Capt. Wm. Metcalfe:

DEAR SIR—After my compliments, I will say the bottle of Wintersmith's Chill Cure stopped the chills on me without any other medicine. I am now entirely well. I left Little Rock, &c., &c. Respectfully, MATHEW HIXON.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Cotton, the market is heavy and lower, with sales of 817 bales of middling uplands at 19¼c. Receipts of flour 20,321 bbls; sales of 14,000 bbls at $5 40@5 85 for superfine Western and State; $5 55@6 05 for extra Western and State; $6 70 @7 10 for good to choice do; $6 50@7 50 for white wheat Western extra; $6 55@8 for extra Ohio; $6 75@9 75 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour is steady, with sales of 400 bbls at $5 75@6. Cornmeal is quiet and unchanged. Whisky is in moderate request, with sales of 250 bbls at $1 02@1 02½, closing at the inside price. Receipts of wheat 98,697 bush; the market is 1c better on winter, but spring is dull; sales of 126,000 bush at $1 34@1 38 for No. 2 Milwaukee spring; $1 31@1 32 for Chicago spring; $1 35 for No 1 Milwaukee spring; $1 55@1 60 for winter red and amber Western; $1 75 for new red Ohio. Rye is quiet. Receipts of corn 17,300 bush; the market is without decided change, with sales of 17,300 bush at 90@93c for new mixed Western; $1 05@1 06 for yellow Western, and $1 05@1 06 for white Western. Receipts of oats 47,581 bush; the market is dull, with sales of 37,000 bush at 56@57c for Western; 60@63c for Ohio and State. Hay is firm at 90@95c for shipping and $1 05@1 25 for retail lots. Hops are quiet but steady. Coffee is steady. Sugar is firm, with sales of 900 hhds at 9¾@10¼c for Cuba, and 10½@11c for Porto Rico. Molasses is dull. Rice is quiet, with sales of 60 tierces at 8¼@9c. Petroleum is dull at 13¾c for crude and 24c for refined. Pork is dull, with sales of 300 bbls at $30@30 12 for mess; $29@29 25 for prime and $27@27 25 for prime mess. Beef is steady, with sales of 90 bbls at $10@16 for plain mess, and $16@19 for extra mess. Beef hams are nominal. Tierce beef is quiet at $26 @28 for prime mess and $30@31 for India mess. Middles are quiet. Lard is heavy, with sales of 5,000 tierces at 15@16c for steam, and 17½@17¾c for kettle rendered: also sales of 250 tierces for September at 17c. Butter is firm, with a fair demand at 20@35c for Western. Cheese is quiet at 7@14½c. Spirits turpentine is quiet. Freights to Liverpool are dull; flour per steam 3s 6d.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour market closed steady, with a moderate speculative demand for low grades of extra. Wheat is active and firm for winter red at $1 60 and dull and heavy for spring at $1 30@1 40 for inferior to prime No 2. Rye is firm and quiet. Oats are dull and heavy at 56@57c for Western. Corn is heavy at 90@93c for new mixed Western. Pork is nominally unchanged. Beef is steady, with a moderate demand. Cut meats and bacon are nominal. Lard is dull at 16½@17c for good to prime steam. Eggs are steady, with a moderate inquiry.

DRY GOODS—The market is still inactive and we have only to notice a reduction in the price of Glenbrook 4-4 bleached muslins from 9½c to 8½c. Woolen shawls are being opened in great variety, but prices do not vary materially from the current prices of a year ago.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—Flour, the market is unchanged; family $5 50@5 75. Wheat, the market is dull and firm; No 1 red $1 20@1 25; Hill $1 25@1 28; white $1 40@1 45; choice $1 50. Corn, the market is quiet; ear 80@85c and shelled 82@85c. Oats are firm; new sold at 35c and are wanted at this rate, but 38c was asked; old 50@55c. Rye, choice old is held at 95c for No 1; new No 1 is 90c, salable at 85@88c. Barley, the market is quiet at $1@1 10 for new fall. Provisions are active for bulk meats and bacon; mess pork is quiet at $30. Lard is quiet at 16¼@16½c; sugar-cured hams 23@23½c, and canvassed 25c. Bacon, shoulders held at 14¾c, with sales of 75 hhds at 14½c; clear rib sides 17¼c, and clear sides 18¼@18½c. Bulk meats are active for shoulders: sales of 100,000 lbs at 13¼c, but are held at 13½c; sides are firm at 15½c; clear rib sides 16@16¼c; clear sides 16½@16¾c. Butter is steady at 28@30c. Eggs 14@15 for selected. Cheese 13½@14c. Linseed oil $1 05@1 08. Lard oil $1 30@1 35. Petroleum 26@28c. Groceries are steady and unchanged. Star candles 15½c for full weights. Cotton, 17½c for middling. Tobacco, the market is quiet at 13 ...@17c. Whisky is firm and unchanged. Gold 121¼ buying. Exchange 1-10 discount buying. The money market steady at 8@10 per cent.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—Tobacco, the market is unchanged. Cotton nominal at 18c. Hemp, rope and bagging are unchanged. Flour, the market is inactive and easier, but prices are not quotably lower; superfine $4 50@5 25 for winter; $5 60@5 75 for extra; $6 50@6 75 for double extra. Wheat, the market opened firm and closed dull; No 3 red fall $1 19@1 21; No 1 do $1 25@1 28. Corn is held higher, which checked business; small sales were made of mixed and yellow at 82@85c; white 90c. Oats are firm at 45@50c. Oats, the market is firm; 44½@45c for new mixed. Rye, the market is dull at 85c. Highwines are quiet at 97½c. Groceries are firm and unchanged. Mess pork is quiet at $31. Bacon, there is more doing; shoulders 14½@14¾c; clear sides 17½ @17¾c. Lard, the market is unchanged at 15½c for medium to prime, and 16½@17½c for choice to extra. Hogs, the demand is good at 8¼@10½c. Receipts of flour 4,700 bbls, wheat 39,000 bush, corn 6,000 bush, oats 11,200 bush, barley 500 bush, rye 1,050 bush, cattle 624 head, hogs 289 head.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Exchange unchanged. Flour, the market is quiet and unchanged. Wheat, the market is fairly active and firmer, but is lower, closing at $1 13 for No 2; this afternoon the market was dull and nominal. Corn, the market is moderately active and 1½c lower, closing steady at 78c for No 2; this afternoon the market was dull at 78½@79c for seller August. Oats, the market is active and is lower, closing at 43c for old and 41½@42c for new No 2. Rye, the market is a shade easier at 80c for No 2. Barley, the market is quiet and steady at $1 05@1 05 for No 2. Provisions are quiet at $29 50@30 for mess pork. Lard, 15½c for lard; 13c for winter cured shoulders. Hogs, the market is active and steady at $9 40@10 for fair to choice smooth. Cattle, the market is quiet and unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours 4,441 bbls of flour 53,360 bush wheat, 33,020 bush corn, 113,241 bush oats, 5,357 bush rye, 5,650 bush barley, 7,314 head hogs. Shipments: 4,164 bbls of flour, 94,005 bush wheat, 114,... bush corn, 118,814 bush oats, 5,213 bush barley, 5,028 head hogs. Freights are more active and easier at 6¼c for wheat and 4c for corn per sail to Buffalo.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 4.—The crude petroleum market is weak and prices are lower; on the spot or August 14¼c; September 13¼@14c, with sales. Refined, the market is lower; on the spot 25½c; August 25½c; September 25¼@25½c; October, November and December 26c; buyer all the year 25¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Petroleum nominal; crude 15c and refined 24@24½c. Flour is active but unsettled; extra $5 75@6 50; Pennsylvania and Indiana $1 47@1 50; old Ohio $1 47. Corn is quiet; yellow $1 02@1 05; new Southern 83@85c. Whisky is dull; Western iron-bound at $1 02@1 04.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 4.—Cotton market dull and unchanged; receipts 10 bales; exports 110 bales. Flour, the market is unchanged. Corn 98@99c. Oats 50c. Hay $26@28. Bran $19 50. Meal $4 50. Lard 17¾ @18c. Bacon is quiet; shoulders 15¼c; sides 18¾c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4.—Flour is firm and active. Wheat is firm for high grades, new Western at $1 40. Receipts of oats ... Corn, white at $1 05@1 20; yellow $1 05@1 12. Rye $1 06. Pork is firm at $31 @31 50. Bacon, lard and whisky are unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 4.—Cotton is dull and unchanged; middling 17½@18c; sales of 95 bales; receipts 138 bales. Corn is firmer; mixed $1 05; white $1 10. Oats 55@56c. Bran $1. Lard is firm; tierces 17¾c. Other articles are unchanged.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Cattle, the arrivals to-day were 1,250 head, 45 cars over the Erie and 15 cars over the Hudson River road. There were not many Texans and other thin stock on the market, and the above first quality at 16c. These were good, and all Westerns cattle sold, the best at 15 cars of Illinois, 1¾ cwt, at 15@16c. Sheep and lambs are plenty, 4,200 head arriving to-day, and nearly all of them are State lambs of 60 and 65 lbs average, of which a portion sold at 8@9c. Sheep are selling more freely at 4½c up to 5½c for poor to prime. Hogs, receipts to-day 2,300 head; live are worth 9@9½c, and dressed 11@11¾c; a car of State hogs of 210 lbs sold, alive, at 10c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 4.—Cattle, the market continues flat but prices remain firm at last week's quotations. The supply is moderate; 230 car loads of good Ohio cattle sold at $5 25; Indiana $7 87½, and 100 good Kentucky at $8 87½. Two Texans are plentiful and bought $6@6 50. Sheep, the market is supplied with Canada sheep and lambs; there was considerable activity manifested to-day; free sales were made at 5@6c for good; 6½c for extra. Lambs brought 6c, 7c and 7½c for extra; Western stock are dull at 4¼@5½c for good to extra.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4.—Beeves, the market closed moderately active and ¼c dearer on last week's prices, ranging at 4¼@8c; the receipts were 1,510 head, and sales 1,316 head. Sheep are ¼c lower, and the supply is good; they are quoted at 4@6c; good sheep are scarce; receipts of sheep and lambs 5,500 head. Hogs are unchanged; the supply has increased; we quote at 12@13¼c; receipts 4,791 head.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—FARM—A splendid Ohio river Farm, situated five miles below Hawesville, Kentucky, and opposite Tell City, Indiana, containing 390 acres, 150 acres in cultivation, 30 acres in woodland, 150 acres of deadening. The improvements are a nice cottage of two rooms, log house of two rooms, kitchen and servants' room; also a fine barn, smoke and chicken-house. Apply to W. Hyatt, at J. T. Murphy & Co's. coal office, No. 130 Third street, Louisville, Ky. jy31 dlm

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LOGAN COUNTY FARM—225 acres on Red river—130 acres cleared and under cultivation—one-fourth of a mile from Orendorf's Mill; good frame dwelling of 5 rooms, porch and hall, and good out-buildings; excellent tobacco barns and stable; good spring water; an abundance of stock water; six-year-old orchard. Terms $50 per acre; one third cash, balance in two years with interest. Possession given Christmas, with liberty to sow wheat this fall. For further particulars, apply to MORTON, WRIGHT & CO., Real Estate Agents, Russellville, Ky. jy26 dlm

FOR SALE, RENT, OR CONTRACT—CIRCULAR SAW-MILL, and from 1,500 to 1,500 acres of superior timbered land, with wagons, grain, &c., in Franklin county, Ky., 5 miles from Frankfort, 3 from Louisville, Lexington, and Cincinnati R. R., and touching Kentucky river. Timber unsurpassed, poplar, walnut, oak, ash, hickory, &c. A turnpike, leading from Frankfort into the heart of this land, is being built, thus affording turnpike, railroad, and river transportation to the best markets. We would prefer to sell the entire property outright, but, if not sold, we will either contract for the manufacture and delivery of the timber in market or at mill by the thousand, or rent mill and sell the timber. We will also sell another tract of 400 acres one mile from Kentucky river and nine from Frankfort. Timber same as above. Or we will have the timber sawed on the shares by parties who will set a mill on the land. We have also several small farms, in same neighborhood, which we will sell on easy terms. Address J. S. & L. R. HARVIE, Frankfort, Ky. au1 eod6

FOR SALE—HOUSE—At Lagrange, a good two-story brick house with 8 or 9 rooms, metal roof, with all necessary out-buildings. Lot contains 8 or 10 acres, with good water, fruit, and shrubbery. A very desirable place for a family. Also 100 acres of land on the other side of the railroad. All at Lagrange. Apply to ISAACS & JULIAN, No. 116 Jefferson st. my31 eodtf

FOR SALE—A FARM—In Trimble county, Ky., on the Ohio river, about 35 miles above the city, containing about 89 acres, one-half of which is rich river bottom land. Will sell cheap for cash, or will take a small cottage in part payment. For particulars apply to H. J. LEWIS, Tenth street, between Madison and Chestnut. jy27 dtf

FOR SALE—LAND—1,660 acres of heavily timbered land, situated 12 miles south of Louisville, near the Louisville and Nashville R. R. Will sell on easy terms or take city property or a stock of goods in part payment. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 366 West Market st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SHELBY-COUNTY FARM—Situated 5½ miles southwest of Shelbyville, 3 miles south of Simpsonville, ¾ of a mile from Taylorsville branch pike, containing 302 acres of land; 110 acres in a high state of cultivation; 82 acres woodland pasture, splendidly set in bluegrass. The improvements are a nice brick house of 6 rooms, with servants' houses detached. Good spring, well, and cisterns, and all necessary out-buildings conveniently located in reference to the dwelling. A never-failing stream of running water through the farm. This is one of the best stock farms in Shelby county, and is offered at a great bargain. The Shelbyville railroad will be running shortly within 2 miles of the farm. PEARSON & MEDDIS. jy3 dtf

FOR SALE—HOTEL—Any one wishing to purchase a pleasant and desirable hotel can do so by applying to the undersigned, in Eminence, Ky. I wish to sell the house known as the "Willard House." It is in a fine location, with plenty of water—all necessary out-buildings—good stables attached to it; also an ice-house filled with ice. Any one wishing to keep hotel can get as many boarders as they wish, also a great deal of transient custom. For terms apply to J. M. TODD, Jr., Eminence, Ky. ap16 dtf

SUBURBAN.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN—SOUTH SIDE PLACE—Elegant Building Sites—Lots 325 feet in depth to a 30-foot alley—For sale on terms unprecedented: ONE-FIFTH cash, the balance in EQUAL ANNUAL PAYMENTS. I am now prepared to offer for sale that magnificent plat of ground lying on the west side of Third street, immediately opposite the City Park and House of Refuge grounds, in lots suited to suit purchasers. This tract of ground has been laid out into lots with especial reference to providing a beautiful "PLACE," for the residence of such of our citizens as may desire an elegant home with ground enough within the lines of each lot to enable the owner to improve and beautify same to the highest degree. Added to the natural attractions of this "PLACE" will be the splendid drive over Nicolson pavement. Its approaches from the city are through the only really fashionable quarters, and there is no reason why this shall not be the choicest spot of all. For sale by ERASTUS D. TYLER, 75½ Fifth st. au5 deodtf

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN ACRE PROPERTY—Lot No. 9, containing 7½ acres, in Page & Howard's subdivision, near the Newburg road, and only a short distance from city limits, high and beautiful land. Price $10,000. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy31 dtf

STRAYED.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—HORSE—On Monday, the 1st instant, from the Arterburn place, on the Brownsboro road, four and a half miles from the city, a bay horse, about four years old, fifteen hands high, and has a white star on his forehead. A liberal reward will be paid for his recovery, or information leading to his recovery, by H. P. Kesker, Third street, between Market and Jefferson, or at the dairy of Mr. Haeberlin. au3 d3

STRAYED OR STOLEN—HORSES—One a large black, with one hind foot white, the other a low, chunky bay, with left hind foot sore, both about 10 or 12 years old. A liberal reward will be paid for their return to JOSEPH H. BAKES, Portland. au4 d3

LOST.

LOST—BREAST-PIN—On Tuesday night, a frosted gold breast-pin with coral pears. Lost between Preston and Main and Shelby and Franklin. Finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at A. McBRIDE'S, 75 Third st. au4 d3

AUCTION SALES.

BY C. C. SPENCER & CO.

Boots, Shoes, and Brogans, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Small stock Groceries, and Sundries

AT AUCTION.

THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, Aug. 5, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, in addition to the regular sales of furniture (embracing a fine assortment), will also be disposed of an extra line of boots, shoes, and brogans, groceries, &c. Dealers will do well to attend. Terms cash. C. L. CLARK, Auctioneer.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.

AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE,

No. 166 Third street, between Green and Walnut.

AT AUCTION.

SATURDAY MORNING, Aug. 6, at 10 o'clock, we will sell parlor furniture, wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, sideboards, tables, chairs, lounges, toilet sets, spring, cotton-top and shuck mattresses, oil cloths, rugs, window shades, &c. Terms cash. Sale positive. au5

Executor's Sale of Green-street House and Lot.

MONDAY, August 8, 1870, at 5 o'clock p. m., Morris, Southwick, & Co, will sell

AT AUCTION,

on the premises, by order of the executor, the frame dwelling house No. 104 Green street, between Floyd and Preston, south side; lot 24 feet 6 inches front by 142 feet deep, to an alley.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK, & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.

AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE,

On Wenzel street, between Main and Market, west side,

AT AUCTION.

FRIDAY MORNING, August 5, at 10 o'clock, we will sell the entire contents of a complete furnishing house, consisting of parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, carpets, oil cloths, rugs, window shades, &c.

N. B.—Sale positive, as the parties are leaving the city. Terms cash. au4

PUBLIC SALES.

Commissioner's Sale.

BULLITT CIRCUIT COURT, KENTUCKY.

H. Ormsby, Gdn., &c., plffs., against W. C. Whitaker, &c., dfts. } Notice of Sale in Equity.

BY virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Bullitt Circuit Court, rendered at the June term thereof, 1870, in the above cause, the undersigned will,

ON MONDAY, AUG. 15, 1870,

at 12 o'clock noon, or thereabout (being County Court day), proceed to offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of one and two years, at the Court-house door, in the town of Shepherdsville, Ky., the property mentioned in the judgment, to-wit:

1st. The tract of land named in exhibit C, being the tract of 300 acres conveyed by William Owens to Stephen Ormsby on the 12th of April, 1795, being and lying in Bullitt county, Ky., on the banks of Salt river and Cedar creek.

2d. The tract of land named in exhibit D, the same conveyed by Jacob Myers to Stephen Ormsby, date 8th of August, 1794, lying in Bullitt county, Ky., on Salt river, opposite the mouth of Rolling Fork, and the town of Pitt's Point. This last tract has been surveyed and divided into five parts. A plat of same is filed in the suit. The Commissioner will first offer said tract in lots as divided, and, having so offered and ascertained the amount it will sell for in that way, he will then offer the whole tract in a body and sale, and whichever method brings the most money shall be adopted and reported to the court.

By said plat lot No. 1 contains 135¼ acres; lot No. 2 contains 133¾ acres; lot No. 3 contains 98 acres; lot No. 4 contains 111½ acres; lot No. 5 contains 150¾ acres.

The purchaser will be required to give bonds, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of judgments at law, and retaining a lien on the land as additional security, said bonds payable to this Commissioner. J. A. McCONATHY, au5 d4d Commissioner Bullitt Circuit Court.

USE SCHROEDER'S BITTERS COCKTAILS J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS LOUISVILLE

☞ Advertisements for the following general heads of WANTED, For Sale, For Rent, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—Ten Cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than Thirty Cents.

WANTED.

WANTED—3 male cooks, 1 miller, 1 cabinet-maker, 1 brick-layer, 1 carpenter, 1 harness-maker, 2 gardeners, 2 dairymen, 2 barbers, 1 porter, 20 waiters, 50 railroad hands, 20 farm hands, and situations for clerks, &c. Apply to KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner of Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—MUSIC CLASS—By an experienced music teacher (lady) a class in school or family. Branches taught—organ and piano. Best of references given and required. Address Louise, Marietta, Ohio.

WANTED—SITUATION—A bookkeeper, competent and experienced, with good references. Address with full name of firm, X. Wyzie, Louisville Post-office.

WANTED—2 GENTLEMEN—To occupy two unfurnished rooms, with good board, in a small family. Location central. Apply at this office.

WANTED—BOARDING—By a gentleman, wife and nurse, on the line of the L. & C. R. R., between the city and Lagrange. Best reference given and required. Please address J. B., 377 West Main street, giving references and terms. The gentleman does business in the city and will be absent most of the time.

WANTED—TO LEASE—A LARGE BUILDING, suitable for manufacturing purposes, say 100 feet, with 3 or more floors. Also to buy an engine, second-hand, with two sides. Apply at 117 Main st.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a practical miller of over 20 years' experience in the milling business, and who can furnish the best of references as to character and qualifications. Address J. S. C., Box 244, Georgetown, Ky.

WANTED—GIRL—A Protestant German or American girl, with good recommendations, to cook, wash, and iron. Liberal wages and a pleasant home. Apply at 214 Duncan st., bet. Nineteenth and Twentieth. C. W.

WANTED—A NICE FAMILY—To board and occupy one or two communicating rooms in one of the most delightful and pleasantly situated places in the county, embracing all the advantages of the city with handsome lawns, shade trees, flowers, verandahs, beautified with all kinds of flowers and shrubbery, only one square from the street cars. The most unexceptionable reference given and required. Address C. W., Commercial office, or call at 214 Duncan street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth.

WANTED—GOOD BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS—Those accustomed to our work preferred. Good wages and steady employment. OHIO FALLS CAR CO., Jeffersonville, Ind.

WANTED—1,000 FEMALES—Do you want a place? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl AT ONCE, cooks, nurses, maids, &c., for private families, hotels, stores, &c., in city or country, free of charge. MILLER & CO.

WANTED—AGENTS.

$240 PER month to agents. 15 entirely new articles, staple as flour. Samples and circulars free. Address C. M. LININGTON, 88 S. Halsted street, Chicago.

$20 A DAY TO MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS—To introduce the BUCKEYE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40 to use the celebrated Wilson feed. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. OUTFIT FREE. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing efficient and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special resident agents for each county in the above territory, are offering liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The company, having a large list of policy holders in every important town in the State, makes it the most desirable company for agents to work. Reference required. Address S. K. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—AGENTS—In every city and county in the United States. We are offering great inducements than any other house; agents wanted. For particulars call on or send stamp to J. MOORE & CO., 106 Jefferson street, Louisville.

WANTED—AGENTS—To manufacture and sell our labor-saving inventions. HUGHES & HUGHES, 39 High st., Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES OF GROUND—Fronting on Broadway extended, adjoining the property recently sold to the Louisville Real Estate Company. Also, cheap for cash, for a few days only, 130 feet of ground on Madison st., bet. Nineteenth and Montgomery. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 366 West Market street.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY CARRIAGE—In best order. Inquire at J. T. BURGGRAF'S, corner Brook and Market.

FOR SALE—For account of whom it may concern, 15 bbls. roofing paint in storage at my warehouse. B. C. LEVI, 40 Fourth st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—On First street, the dwelling and lot, west side, bet. Walnut and Chestnut. The house has all modern conveniences, and is in thorough repair. Apply to JAMES L. BROWN, 139½ north side Jefferson street, near Fifth.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—On south side Chestnut st., bet. Eleventh and Twelfth, No. 448, a two-story brick and frame house of 7 rooms, with all modern improvements; lot 30 feet front. Also a lot on Eighth street, north of Chestnut street. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 366 West Market st.

FOR SALE—GROUND—150 by 198 feet of ground on Shelby street, near Morgan street, in Prather's addition. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 150 Main street.

FOR SALE—58X189 DEEP—Northwest corner Wenzel and Broadway, near the crossing of the Short Line Railroad connection with Louisville and Nashville R. R. Price $85 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—Modern-style brick cottage-house, 4 rooms, cellar, cistern, &c., lot 30x196; located on Jefferson street. Price $3,500. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK COTTAGE-HOUSE—On Fifteenth street, near Walnut-street railway, contains 3 rooms; lot 40 by 150; stable for 2 horses. For terms, apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—A 3-STORY BRICK BUSINESS HOUSE—Located on Third street, between Main and Market; lot 23½ by 77 deep. Price $10,000; one-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years with interest and lien. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT BRICK RESIDENCE—On the south side of Walnut st., near Preston; 10 rooms, well arranged; all modern conveniences; cistern and cellar; lot 30 by 160 feet to a paved alley. For terms, apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS HOUSE—On Market street, bet. Second and Third. Also, one on Second street, bet. First and Second. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—LOT—35 by 180 to an alley, northeast corner First and Kentucky. Price $80 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—LOT—100 by 180 on the east side Third street, near Ormsby Avenue. Price $50 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—LOT—50 by 180 to an alley, on east side of Third street, near Kentucky. Price $80 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—LOT—80 by 180 to an alley, on east side of Third street, 2 doors north of Kentucky. Price $60 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—LOT—30 by 190 to an alley, on east side of Fourth street, near the corner of Kentucky. For terms, apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME LOT—On Broadway street, bet. Floyd and Preston; 30 by 205 feet; $90 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—LOT—70 by 156½ to an alley, on south side of Oak street, bet. Ninth and Tenth; price $30 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—LOT—43½ by 300 deep to an alley, on the north side of Market street, bet. Sixth and Seventh. Splendid property for business purposes. For terms, apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—LOT—31 by 120 on the east side of Third street, near Kentucky. Price $60 per foot. The cheapest lot for sale in that neighborhood. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—LOT—33 by 250 to an alley, on east side of Brook street, near Caldwell. Price $60 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—One spring wagon, made by McCabe; one buggy wagon, made by McCabe; both nearly new and in good order; or will trade them for horse and buggy. DAVIS, STORTS & CO., Kentucky Planing Mill.

FOR SALE—WEST-END COTTAGE AND LOT—A splendid brick cottage, with lot 50 feet front, will sell a great bargain. ERASTUS D. TYLER, Real Estate Broker, 75½ Fifth street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS—A house and lot on the south side of Breckinridge street, between Second and Third streets; house contains 7 rooms; lot 33x165 feet. Also a lot on the southwest corner of Logan and Cane streets, and a lot 80 by 180 feet, on the east side of Brook street, between Kentucky and Caldwell streets. Also lot with a front of 80 feet, on Eighteenth street, between Grayson and Walnut streets. Terms easy. Apply to J. G. WILSON, 198 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—LOTS—In size to suit purchasers, on Broadway, Magazine, Chestnut and Main streets, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth streets, by GRAVES & SON.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—STORE—And fixtures for sale. Apply to F. T. FISCHER, Market street, between Third and Fourth, south side, No. 98.

FOR RENT—The RESIDENCE No. 398 Jefferson, between Tenth and Eleventh. House is for rent and the furniture will be sold on liberal terms, giving the opportunity of securing a furnished house. Possession given immediately. Apply on premises or to THEODORE HARRIS, office of Louisville Insurance and Banking Co.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Now occupied by Farmers' and Drovers' Bank. Possession given immediately. R. S. VEECH.

FOR RENT—MY STORE—And fixtures for sale. Apply to M. ARON, 113 Market st., south side, bet. Third and Fourth.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—The late residence of D. P. Faulds, No. 208 Third street, west side, containing 13 rooms, with gas, water, &c. Apply to FAULDS, 76 Main street, or to JOHN WILLIAMS, Agent, 139 Jefferson street, north side, near the corner of Fifth street.

FOR RENT—OFFICE—Front room, second floor, at 36 West Main.

FOR RENT—A FINE BRICK STOREHOUSE—Formerly occupied by the undersigned, situated on the west side of Main, bet. Seventh and Eighth. For terms, inquire of DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO., No. 11 Second street, bet. Main and river.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story-and-attic house, on Walnut, bet. Eighth and Ninth, south side; 7 or 8 rooms; newly painted and papered. Apply to J. G. BAXTER, at the Mayor's office.

FOR RENT—A FINE BRICK STOREHOUSE—Situated on Main street, bet. Eighth and Ninth, is 26½ feet front, 4 stories high, and built in the best style, has elevator, and is in general good repair. Held at $1,800. Apply to JOHN S. BRANNIN or JOHN H. BRAND.

FOR LEASE—LOTS—For a term of years, building lots of size to suit purchasers, on Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, west of Twenty-sixth street; also lots on Broadway and Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth cross-streets, by GRAVES & SON, Twelfth and Chestnut.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Several elegant rooms, with or without furniture, can be had at 173 Fourth, next to Walnut.

BOARDING—Two desirable rooms, suitable for families or single men, at 151 Seventh st.

BOARDING—A nicely furnished front room for gentleman and wife. Also front rooms for single men. Apply at No. 322 Sixth st.

BOARDING—Very handsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, in Kentucky Block, corner of Second and Jefferson. Also, day boarders accommodated.

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—SORREL MARE—About 8 years old, about 15 hands high, with star in forehead. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges. N. H. GAAR, 1 mile below town.